

A
CATALOGUE
OF THE
DAMAGES
FOR WHICH THE
ENGLISH

Demand REPARATION from the
United-Netherlands.

AS ALSO
A LIST of the DAMAGES,
ACTIONS, and PRETENSES for which
Those of the UNITED-NETHER-
LANDS demand Reparation and Satisfaction
from the ENGLISH.

TOGETHER WITH
The Answer of the ENGLISH, subjoyn'd to the
Several and Respective Points of Their Demands.

LONDON,
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THE PREFACE.

THE *Practices* of our Neighbours the *States General* of the *United Provinces* towards his Majesty of *Great Britain*, and his *Subjects*, have been so *notorious*, both at *home* and *abroad*, in *Private* and in *Publique*, in their *Prints*, *Writings*, and *otherwise*, that the whole world is sufficiently enform'd how great a part they have made it of their business to traduce the *Honour* and *Justice* of his *Most Sacred Majesty*, and to multiply *Injuries* upon his *People*. Which proceeding of theirs we cannot but look upon as somewhat *irregular*, considering their deep *obligations* to *This Crown*; together with their long *Experience* of the *English Nation*, which they have found upon several *trials*, and *occasions*, to be either the *most necessary Friend*, or the *most dangerous Enemy* to their *Interest*, and *Government*, upon the face of the *Earth*. But whether they have done *well*, or *ill*, we are not to deter-

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mine, having only obtain'd leave, nakedly to publish the *Fact* of the *Case*, submitting the *merits* of it to all *Indifferent Judges*.

For the Better understanding of the whole *Affair*, we are to advertise the *Reader*, that his *Majesty* out of a *Pious* and *Generous disposition* to preserve a *fair Intelligence* with the *States* above-mention'd, (and notwithstanding divers motives, and provocations to the contrary) hath been graciously pleased, since his happy *Restoration*, to renew an *Alliance* with them, and leave the *Adjustment* of, and *Satisfaction* for the *Damages* done to the *English* by those of the said *Provinces*, to a long, and *deliberate* way of *decision*; his *Majesty* obliterating many *past misdemeanors*, in order to a better *Correspondence* for the *future*; and promising to himself undoubtedly a *Return* answerable to so great a *Goodness*. Instead whereof, they have only rendred further *dis-Obligations*, and *Reproaches*; supplying a palpable *defect* of *Right*, and *Reason*, with a proportional *measure* of *Confidence*, and *Clamour*. Witness the *dishonourable Constructions* they have made of his *Majesties long-forbearance*; together with the *Peremptory Judgment* they have past upon the *English Demands*;

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mands ; and all This, without so much as a thought either of a *Pertinent Reply*, or a *Reasonable Satisfaction*. Which we do the less wonder at ; *First*, in regard that the *Truth*, and *Equity* of our *Pretences* are effectually *Unanswerable* ; having suffered so strict an *Examination*, (even by the *Parliament* it self) and after *That* having been made out upon so clear and *undeniable Proofs*, that it was impossible to add any thing, either to the *Solemnity* of the *Debate*, or to the *Light* of the *Evidence*. And in the *next* place, as to the point of *Satisfaction* ; (not to aggravate matters) we shall content our selves to say, That measuring things *to come* by things *past*, we did not find much reason to *expect* it ; and so we shall leave them to the fate of their own Errors. But in the mean time, for the *disabusing* of the *World*, and for the *manifestation* of our own *Integrity*, we shall present the *Reader* in this following publication, *first*, with A CATALOGUE of the DAMAGES for which the ENGLISH demand REPARATION, &c. And after *That*, with our Neighbours Recrimination upon Us, under the *Form* and *Title* of A LIST of the DAMAGES, ACTIONS,
and

The Preface.

and PRETENCES *whereof* the EAST-INDIA-COMPANY of the LOW-COUNTRIES *do promise Themselves to have* REPARATION and SATISFACTION: With the *Answer* of the *English*, subjoyn'd to the several and respective Points of their *Demands*, remitting it upon the *whole*, to *God, Angels, and Men*, to Judge betwixt Us.

A
CATALOGUE
OF THE
DAMAGES

For which the *English* demand *Repa-*
ration. And,

First ; Of the *Damages* which the *English*
East-India-Company has sustein'd by the
East-Indian-Company of the *United Pro-*
vinces.

C Concerning the *Ship* call'd the *May-flower*,
whereof one *William Curtis* was the
Commander : Who (being *Agent* also
for the *English-Company*) having obtain'd
liberty from the *Queen of Acheene* to
traffique there, was about the *Month* of *Aug:* 1658,
old style, debarr'd of all Commerce, by one *Baltha-*
zar, who at that time commanded 3 *Ships* belong-
ing to the *East-Indian-Company* of the *Netherlands* ;
and seiz'd *Three Thousand Eight Hundred Seventy and*
Eight pounds of *Pepper* which the said *Ship* had be-
gun to lade with, forcing the said *Curtis* to depart
B Empty ;

Empty; and nothing of this was known at *London* upon the *Tenth* of *January* following, 165⁸.

2. Touching the *Ship* the *Dragon*, (one *Nicholas Burdiford*, *Commander*) which came before *Bantam* about the *Month* of *October*, 1658, *old style*: which was forbidden, and hinder'd to *Traffique* there, by certain *Netherland Ships* then upon the *Place*, and by the *General* of *Batavia*, by whom the said *Ship* was constrain'd to depart without her lading, and also necessitated to stay in the *Indies* till her *Provision* was spent, and forced at last to return in the *Winter*, and so she was lost. Of This likewise, nothing was known at *London* upon the *Tenth* of *January* following, 165⁸.
3. Touching the *Ship* the *Advice*; (Robert *Mayne*, *Commander*) which being arrived at *Bantam* about the *Month* of *October* 1658, *Old Style*, was in like manner as the *Dragon* forbidden all *Commerce* there, and forc'd to depart. And neither was this known at *London* upon the *Tenth* of *January* following, 165⁸.
4. Concerning the *Ship* *Marigold*; (John *Connis*, *Commander*) which arriving at *Bantam* about the *Month* of *February* 1658, *Old Style*; one *Keyser*, who commanded at that time 5 *Ships* before the *Place*, shot at the said *Ship*, and hinder'd her either to *Enter*, or *Traffique* there, so that she was necessitated to go her way.
5. Touching the *Factory* of *Jambee* in the *Isle* of *Sumatra*, upon the 9th of *August* 1659, *Old Style*:
When

the English Damages.

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When *Peter de Goyer*, Principal of the *Dutch Company* at *Jambee*, and *Jonathan Clai* his Second, with about 40 *Dutch-Men*, and 150 *Slaves*, all arm'd, and in form of an *Enemy*, enter'd by force into the *Magazin* of the *English*, in which outrage the *English* were very much damnified.

The Ship called the *Merchant's Delight*, (*Thomas Bell*, Commander) arriving at *Bantam* in 1659. Old Style, was hindred from either Entering or Trading there, by certain Ships of the *Dutch Company*, who were there at that time; and so she was enforced to depart thence. 6.

The Ship, the *Merchant of Constantinople*, (*Robert Brown*, Commander) in the Month of Sept: 1659. Old Style, sailing betwixt *Vingola* and *Goa*, upon the Coast of *India*, was attacked by 7 Ships in the Service of the *Dutch-East-India-Company*, whereof *Peter of Beeter* was Vice-Admiral, who took by force out of the said Ships, One Thousand Nine Hundred Seventy and Eight Granades, Fifty Nine Iron Guns, and Three Brass Morter-pieces. 7.

For Monyes disburs'd about 166½. to make a Provision of Ships, Victuals, and all other Necessaries for the possessing, planting, and fortifying of the Isle of *Pouleron*. 8.

Damages susteined by the Dutch-West-Indian Company.

1. **T**He *Honse* and *English Façtory* of *Cape-Corse*, was upon the first of *May* 1659. *Old style*, burnt, and ruin'd, together with all the *Merchandize* and *Moveables* therein, by the *Dutch*, who were then in the *Castle* of *Cape-Corse*, and in the *Service* of the *Dutch-West-Indian-Company*.
2. The *Honse* and *Façtory* of *Cape-Corse*, after that the same was re-built, and well furnished with several sorts of *Merchandizes*, for the *Trade* of that place, was burnt again upon the 22th of *May*, 1661. *Old Style*, with all the *Merchandizes*, and *Moveables* in the same, by some whom those of the *Netherland-East-Indie Company* had *hjr'd* for that purpose.

Damages susteined by the English Turkey-Company.

1. **T**He *Ship*, *Reformation*, belonging to the *Company* of *London*, laden at *Scanderon* in *November* 1659. as she was quietly sailing in the *Mediterranean*, was there seized, upon the 15th of *May* 1660. by a certain *Ship* which came from *Holland*, call'd the *Holy Mary*, whereof *Lawrence Andreas* was *Commander*.
2. The *Ship*, *Free-Trade*, design'd from *London* to *Scanderon*, by some *Merchants* belonging to the said *Company*,

the English Damages.

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Company, in the year 1659. was seiz'd upon the 15th of May, 1660, by the said *Holy Mary*.

Damages sustained by other English.

THe *Ship*, the *Experience* of *London*, (*John Kingfman*, *Commander*) was seiz'd upon the Coast of *Portugal*, by one *Quaerts*, and others of *Zealand*, in the year 1660. 1.

Concerning a *French Ship*, call'd the *Golden Sun*, (*Nicolas de Breton du Pre*, *Commander*) *Edward Adams* Merchant of *London*, as well for himself as for other *English* Merchants, demands to have satisfaction for the Merchandizes belonging to them, which were taken in the said Ship, in the year 1660. upon the Coast of *Portugal* by four *Zealand Men of War*, commanded by *Philip Ros*, *Toufainle Sage*, *Albert Johnson*, and the *Masters Mate* of the Ship of *Matthias Quaerts*. 2.

The *Ship*, *Falcon*, (*Hendrick Hughes*, *Commander*) was seiz'd upon the Coast of *Portugal*, upon the 31th day of *May*, 1660, by one *Claus Rous*, and another of *Zealand*. 3.

The *Ship*, *Saint John Baptist*, (*Emanuel Hart*, *Commander*, who had taken aboard some *Negros* upon the Coast of *Guinne*, and barter'd them for *Sugars* and other *Commodities* at *Baghia* in *Brazil*) was seiz'd in his Return in *June*, 1661, by a *Zealand Man of War*, call'd the *Golden Port* of *Middleburgh*, whereof 4.

whereof *Cornelius Thrumcap* was Commander.

5. The Ship, the *Merchants Delight*, belonging to one *John Young*, and Company of English Merchants, (*John Bonner*, Commander) having set sail from *Dover* in the County of *Kent*, was seized upon near to *Cape Corso* in *Guiney*, about *August*, 1661, by a Ship call'd the *Amsterdam*, belonging to the *Netherland West-Indie Company*.
6. The Ship, *Paragon*, belonging to *Bernard Sparke*, *John Cooke*, and Company of English Merchants, (whereof one *John Bariford* was Master) laden at *Topsam*, near to *Exeter* in *Devon*, and bound for *Guiney*, was seiz'd about the 15th of *October*, 1661, by two Ships belonging to the *Netherland West-Indie-Company*; the one, call'd the *Amsterdammer* of *Amsterdam*, (whereof *Aaron Couzens* was Master) and the other, call'd the *Arms of Amsterdam*, (whereof *Nicholas Tole* was Commander.)
7. The Ship, the *Daniel*, (belonging to *John Knight*, *Thomas Knight*, *Henry Oakes*, and Company of English Merchants, and commanded by the said *Henry Oakes*) set sail from *London* about *May*, 1661, to go for the Coast of *Guiney*, and was seiz'd in a hostile manner by a Ship of *Amsterdam*, belonging to the *Netherland West-Indie Company*, call'd the *Amsterdam*, whereof one *Aaron Couzens* was Commander.
8. The Ship, the *Brotherhood of London*, (belonging to *Peter Caulier*, *Bartholomew Caulier*, *Abraham Caulier*, and *John Beverley*, and Company of English Merchants) was seized upon the Coast of *Guiney*, in *February*,

the English Damages.

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February, 1655, Old Style, by one Cox, Commander of the Fregat, call'd Gat; and one Tapoore, Commander of a Ship call'd the Kater, both of them commissioned by the Netherland West-Indie Company.

The *Ship, call'd the Rappa Hanoeck*, (belonging to one *John Jeffryer*, and *Company of English Merchants*) laden at *London*, and design'd for the Coast of *Guiney*, was seiz'd near to *Cape Lopes*, about the 11th of *September, 1656*, by two *Netherland Ships*; the one call'd the *Mary of Amsterdam*, and the other the *Unicorn of Middleburgh*, commanded by one *John Serael of Munekedam*.

9.

The *Ship, Sarah*, belonging to one *Ann Leuellin*, *Administratrix* of one *Robert Leuellin*, (*Merchant*) *Humphry Beane*, and *Company of English Merchants*, (whereof *Arthur Perkins* was *Commander*) was seized upon the Coast of *Guiney*, in *August 1656*, near to *Cape Lopes* by two *Ships* of those Countries; the one call'd the *Mary of Amsterdam*, and the other, the *Unicorn of Middleburgh*, commanded by the afore-said *Serael of Munekedam*.

10.

The *Ship, Fortune* (belonging to one *Constant Silvester*, and *Company of English Merchants*) was seiz'd about *August, 1656*; near to *Cape Lopes*, upon the Coast of *Guiney*, by the said *Mary of Amsterdam*, and the *Unicorn of Middleburgh*, whereof the said *John Serael of Munekedam* was *Commander*.

11.

The *Ship, Blackboy of Dover*; (belonging to one *Arnold Breames*, and *Company of English Merchants*, whereof *Ralph Wood* was *Commander*) laden at *Dover*

12.

ver in *January 1660*, was seiz'd about the *Thirteenth of April 1661*, near to *Comenda*, upon the Coast of *Guiney*, by a Ship of those Countries, call'd *The Grafenna*; which came from the *Castle of Mina*, and carried thither the said *English Ship*.

13. The *Ship, Speedwell* (belonging to *Mr John Taylor*, and *Company of English Merchants of London*, whereof *Robert Cooke* was *Master*) pursuing her Voyage from *Gottenburgh* for *London*, was seiz'd in *May 1657*, by a *Man of War of Ostend*, Commanded by *Peter Tyssen*, who carried the said *Ship* to *Amsterdam*; and there sold her, together with her entire lading, to one *William Hunton*, *Merchant of Amsterdam*: without any *legal proceeding or sentence* against her.
14. The *Ship, Lubeck* (whereof *Ditmar Pieterfon* was *Master*) being laden in *May*, by *Thomas Nisbet*, and *Richard Metcalfe* of the *City of York*, with *1858 Tun of Rye*, at *Strale-Sond* in *Pomerland*, to be transported for *Hull* in *England*, was seiz'd upon by five *Netherland men of War*, viz. One commanded by *Edward Anchuyssen*, another by *Laurence Deden-camp* of *Groningen*, a *Third* by one *Captain Sunck*, another call'd the *black Eagle*, and the *Fifth* the *golden Lyon*, which carried the said *Ship* to *Copenha-gen*, and there disposed of her lading.
15. The *Ship, Anne and Margaret*, (belonging to *Richard Wescombe*, *Nicholas Warren*, and *Company of Merchants of London*) having taken in her Lading at *Tunis*, with some *Merchandise*, in the year *1658*, for the service of the said *Proprietors*, was seized in her Voyage to *Legorn*, by a *Ship* of those *Coun-tries*

the English Damages.

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tries call'd the *Geldre*, whereof *John Jacobson Zenn* was Master.

The Ship, *S^r John* (*Cornelius Van Ringen, Master*) belonging to one *Vincent de la Barre*, and Company of *English Merchants*, being bought by their order at *Middleburgh*, in *April 1658*, and there laden, on design to go for *Calbarine* to trade for *Negroes*, was taken near to the Port of *Calbarine* by a Ship belonging to the *Netherland-West-Indie Company*; and confiscated at *Calbarine* aforesaid; notwithstanding that the said Company had given permission to the said Vessel to the end aforesaid. 16.

The Ship, the *Affada Merchant*, being employed by *Mr. Nicholas Buckeridge* to go to *Bantam* to take in such Goods as the said *Buckeridge* had prepared there, in *July 1657*, was hindered by a Ship of the *Netherland-East-Indie Company*, which was sent expressly from *Batavia*: And this was not known at *London* the $\frac{12}{12}$ of *January 1658*, as will be made to appear. 17.

The Ship, *Anne Piercy* (belonging to *Daniel Fairfax, John Dethick*, and Company of *English Merchants*) as she pursued her Voyage from *England* in *March 1656*, to go to *Pantelorea*, between *Legorn*, and *Smyrna*, and being design'd for *Smyrna*, was assaulted by a Ship of *Amsterdam*, call'd the *Antonio*, whereof one *Ree Morice* (a *Hollander*) was Commander; who burnt, and sunk her with all her Lading. 18.

The Ship, the *Æthiopian*, belonging to *John Allen*,
C and 19.

- and *Matthew Babb, English Merchants*, (whereof *Peter Blake* was *Commander*) being sent to *Bobuee* upon the Coast of *Guiney*, with design to trade for *Negroes*, was seiz'd in a hostile manner, in the month of *January* 1661, by a Ship belonging to the *West-Indie Company* of the *United Netherlands*, call'd the *Post-horse*, which carried her to the *Castle of Mina*.
20. The Ship, the *Lyon Providence* of *London*, (belonging to *Sir William Thompson*, and *Company* of *English Merchants*, who laded the said Ship at *London*, for *Guiney*) was seiz'd on in *August* 1656, near to *Cape Lopez* in *Guiney*, by two Ships belonging to the *Netherland-West-Indie Company*; the one call'd the *Mary* of *Amsterdam*; and the other, the *Unicorn* of *Middleburgh*, whereof *John Sracl* of *Munckedam* was *Commander*.
21. The Ship, call'd the *Brazil-Fregat* of *London*, (belonging to *John Busbell, Edward Busbell*, and *Company* of *English Merchants*) was seiz'd between *Angola* and *Fernambuck*, in the year 1657, by a Ship of *Flushing*, call'd *The Sluce*, whereof one *Quaerts* was *Commander*.
22. The Ship, *Charles*, (whereof *Captain Sprag* was *Commander*) was seized in the *Road* of *St. Martins* in *France*, in *July* 1660, by *Three men of War* in the service of the *States General*, and commanded by *Captain Enno Dondestarre*.
23. The Ship, *Content* of *London* (whereof *William Jordan* was *Commander*) as she set sail from the *Downes*, in *October* 1661, on design to trade upon the

the Coast of *Guiney*, was seized there by a Ship belonging to the *Netherland-West-Indie Company*, call'd the *Holy Barbara*, which carried the said *English Ship* to a certain *Island* call'd the *Isle of Gene*.

The Ship, *True love*, belonging to Sir Draper, and other *English Merchants* (*Edmund Nicholas Commander*) for certain Goods taken out of her belonging to *English*, and for the freight of such Merchandizes as were taken out belonging to *Portugueses*, near to *St. Michell*, (one of the *Western Islands*) by *Abraham Dominicus*, Commander of the Ship, *The Dauphine of Flushing*, in 1659. As likewise for Merchandizes taken out of the same in her Voyage between *Lisbon* and *New-England*, in the year 1660, by the Ships, the *St. John Baptist*, whereof *John Lopez* was Commander, the *Catharine*, Captain *Oncruise*, Commander, and the *golden Burgh*, Captain *Thruscap*, Commander. 24.

The Ship, *Charles*, belonging to Mr *James Burkin*, and Company of *English Merchants*, (whereof one *John Blackler* was Commander) being laden for their Particular, upon the Coast of *Guiney*, was seiz'd upon the said Coast, in *August* 1661, by a Ship belonging to the *Netherland West-Indie Company*, call'd the *Amsterdammer* of *Amsterdam*, (one *Aaron Couzens*, Commander) and carried by him to *Castle Mina*. 25.

The Ship, *Packet Fregat*) whereof *Edward Harrison* was Master, (belonging to one *James Drawater*, and Company of *English Merchants*) being laden at *Genoa*, and *Final*, and design'd for *London*, was seiz'd in her Voyage at the *Streights Mouth*, by a 26.

Netherland Ship, call'd the *Golden Duyk*, command-
ed by Captain *Albert Cock*, about the 13th of *May*,
1654, *Old Style*, and carried to *Cadiz* in *Spain*, where
the said *English Ship*, with part of her lading was re-
stored: And *Satisfaction* is now demanded for the
rest, and for the *Cordage* of the said *Ship*.

27. The *Ship*, the *Constant Mary*, belonging to *Francis Bellars*, *Thomas Fowke*, *Richard Glover*, and
Company of *English Merchants*, (whereof one *Daniel*
Lester was *Master*) being laden at *London*, and de-
sign'd for *Guiney*, was seized upon the 8th of *May*,
1654, *Old Style*, about 20 *Leagues* from the *Cape*
Saint Vincent, by a *Netherland man of War*, call'd
the *Holy Cicilie*, whereof one *Hanse Alburge* was
Commander, being, as he confessed, in the *Service* of
the *States* of the *United Netherlands*.
28. The *Ship*, *Noftra Seigniora di Remedia*, having
taken *Merchandizes* aboard in the *Port* of *Macassar*,
upon the *Island* of *Celebes*, in the *Great Indies*, in
the year 1660, *Old Style*, was seized the 29th of *May*,
of the same year, by two *Ships of War* in the *Service*
of the *Netherland East-Indie Company*, which carried
the said *Ship* to *Batavia*.
29. The *Ship*, the *Leopard*, (belonging to *Nicholas Bau-*
chart of *London*, and *Company* of *English Merchants*)
was seized near to *Capo Blanco*, in *October* 1656, by
the *Challoup* of a *Holland man of War*, (both be-
longing to the *Netherland West-Indie Company*) and
carried to the *Castle* of *Arangeny*, at *Capo Blanco*.
30. The *Ship*, the *Golden Sun* of *Lubeck*, having a-
board

the English Damages.

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bord her 110 *Last* of *Rye*, and being freighted at *Revel*, (upon the *Baltick Sea*) by one *Thomas Beauty*, Merchant of *London*, and for his accompt, in the year 1659, was seiz'd by some *Netherland men of War*, belonging to the *States General*, and commanded by *Admiral Opdam*, who sent the said Ship to the *Admiralty of Amsterdam*.

The *Ship*, call'd the *Dove* of *London*, belonging to one *Jacob Granger*, *John Warner*, and Company of *English Merchants*, (*John Johnson*, Master) was seiz'd near to *Shetland*, on the North-side of *Scotland*, by a *Netherland man of War*, and sent to *Enchuyſen*.

31.

The *Ship*, call'd the *Rebecca* of *Ipswich*, (*George Buckenham*, Master) was seiz'd by a *man of War* of *Ostend*, (commanded by one *Derwelly*) and carried into *Zealand*, and there they unladed a part of her Goods, before any Tryal in the *Admiralty*; and notwithstanding all the *Addresses* and *Applications* which were made to the *Admiralty* of *Zealand*, the said Ship of War was suffer'd to return to Sea and escape.

32.

Seized by *Admiral Opdam*, and other Vessels under his Command, upon the Coast of *Portugal*, in the year aboard the Fleet, of *Portuguese Ships*, a quantity of *Sugars*, and other Merchandizes belonging to the *English*, and carried away to *Amsterdam*, and other parts of the *United Provinces*.

33.

A LIST of the Damages, Actions, and Pretences, whereof the East-India-Company of the Low-Countries do promise themselves to have Reparation, and Satisfaction from the English.

The Damages which the Company hath really suffer'd, or that have been caused to them, by the English.

*Dutch
Pretence.
Art. 1.*

THE Counsellors deputed in the Colledge of the Admiralty of Amsterdam, do represent, that Captain Abraham Vanderhulst, having in the year 1657 taken a *Portuguez* Ship laden with *Sugars*, was forc'd by storm to Harbor at *Portsmouth*, and though the *English* could not pretend any right, nor cognizance, in justice to the Prize, and much less ought they to seize her *de facto*, without any form or colour of *Procest*; Nevertheless the *English Commissioners* of Prize-goods taken by their men of War, passing over all considerations of good Neighbourhood and Hospitality, took away the said Prize from the said Captain, and delivered her to the *Portugal Embassadour* then at *London*, who disposed of her: and the deputed Counsellors do pretend that they ought to be re-imbursed of the value of the said Prize, *cum omni causâ & accessione*.

The

The East-India-Company of England, having seen the List of Damages, Actions, and Pretences, exhibited against them by the Netherlands East-India-Company, do find it to be, A deliberate Mass of FRIVOLOUS, INSOLENT, and UNJUST Demands, built upon Conclusions made without the leave of any Premises of TRUTH, REASON, or LAW of NATIONS; as we hope all impartial, and rational men will judge, not only from the Articles themselves, but when they shall see this subsequent Answer.

TO the *first Article*, we answer, That no Com-English
plaint is entred in the *Admiralty Court*; if *Answer.*
there had, the question would have born a hard **1.**
dispute in *Law*; Whether a Ship being taken as
Prize, shall be brought into the Harbor of a Prince
in *Amity*, with both the *Taker*, and the *Taken*, or
to which of them the said Ship shall be delivered?

He that did reside at *Jambee* for the Company of these Pretense.
Countries, having bought there in the Month of *May*, 1660. a *Art. 2.*
quantity of 700 *Picols*, or 85000 *l.* of *Pepper*, at four *Royals* and
a half the *Picol*, the *English* did take it violently, and seized on
it by force.

To the *second* we say, That we know not of any *Answer.*
such *Violence* offered to the *Hollandars*, as the taking **2.**
of any *pepper* from them: They name not the *per-*
sons by whom it was that the pretended force was
done;

done; nor have we received any pepper from *Jambee*, or any other part of *India*, but what our *Factors* have paid for, and placed the money to our Account: Nor have we ever had any the least hint of the matter of fact complained of in this *Article*; But we have very good proofs of such things attempted against *Us* in *That Port*, and elsewhere, by the *Hollanders*; and had not the greater Justice of the Magistrates of the place relieved us, we had had much more reason to complain of our Losses in that kind then we can have to hope that if they had been done, the *Hollanders Company* would have made us *reparations* for it.

Pretense. An *English-man*, called *Mr. Paul*, dwelling at *Canara* (a place not a League distant from *Bilipatman*, on the North-side) took by force, and carried away, a very great quantity of *Rice*, amounting to many hundred *Lasts*, which the *Company* of these Countries or their *Agents* had contracted for, and bought; (and this, notwithstanding all the protestations of *Mr. Kestlerus*, (who did then reside there for the said *Company*) against such violence) which, was the cause that the Ship freighted by the *Company*, and design'd to go fetch the said quantity of *Rice*, were not only retarded; but also that the *Gathering* in the mean time being past, not any of the said Ship, could accomplish their Voyage; which caused a very considerable damage, and prejudice to the said *Company*.

Answer. To the *Third Article*, we say, we know no such man as *Mr. Paul*, nor ever heard any thing of *Rice*, bought for our Accounts at *Canara*, nor any wrong or injuries done them by our people there, and there being no time mention'd when it was done, the *Article* answers it self.

It is only by the Treaty, made betwixt the King of Great Brittain, and This Estate, the 7th Sept. 1662. and not before, *Art. 4.* That it was agreed and Convened (amongst other things) that *Pouloerom* should be restored to the said King, or else to such as should by his Majesty be fully Authorized in Writing under the Great Seal of England: And to that purpose the necessary Orders should be put into his Majesties hands presently after the Ratification of the said Treaty, his Majesty having also demanded the said Orders from their Lordships, by his Letters of the 18 of December of the same year, which were then accordingly expedited: And nevertheless, those of the *East-India Company* of England made no difficulty to send their Ships and Men into the *Indies* about two months before, to take possession thereof; who also accordingly did address themselves to the General, and Council of *Batavia*; and summon'd them to give them the necessary orders for the rendring to them the said Island. And though the said General and Council had no Authority to do it, because that difference had not as yet been ended in Europe; they were nevertheless so bold to go thither without any order or command from *Batavia*: so that the said General, and Council foreseeing the disorders that might thereupon ensue, even to the shedding of Blood; particularly since they could not know with what intent the English went that way, were necessitated for fear of ill consequence, as also for the conservation of the Forts, Places, and Goods of the Company, to send thither with all speed a recruit of Ships and Men, by which the English were kept back, and hindred from undertaking any thing by violence, whereof they would have made use, but for that stop.

Therefore the Company doth demand re-imbursement of the Charges laid out and employed to that purpose, comprehending therein the freight of the Ships, as also the Souldiers pay, and Mariners wages; and of the Victuals, and withall, a reparation for the Affront made to the whole Nation, and to the prejudice of their Reputation.

Secondly, They demand the Charges laid out by the Company, and the Damages by them suffered, whereof they pretend re-imbursement from the English, as also of the Damages having been caused by them.

D

To

Answer.

4.

To the fourth we say, That for the first Affirmation on which they ground their whole discourse, they cannot but know to the contrary in *Fact*; for they lay down that the Restitution of the *Island Pouleron* was not agreed on, but by the Treaty made between the *King* and the *States* the 14th of *September* 1662; Whereas they could not but remember, that by the 9th Article of the Treaty in 1662, they were oblig'd to do it, *in hæc verba*:

Those of the Netherlands do faithfully promise, that if so be they are in possession of the Islands, and Forts of Pouleron, or if they have been taken directly or indirectly by Them, or by their Ministers, or by any others in their Name, to abandon, give over, and forsake them; and to restore them unto those of the English Company, in the same state and condition they enjoyed them during the time of the Treaty.

And when notwithstanding this Covenant they had detained it, unto the year 1654; It was then agreed *de Novo*, by the Commissioners of Both Sides, and ratified by the States, *in hæc verba*:

Et præterea Statuimus, ac Ordinamus, ut prædicta Societas Belgica cedat ac restituat Societati Anglicæ prædictæ, Insulam Pouleron eo in statu & conditione, in qua nunc est; ita tamen ut licitum sit dictæ Societati Belgicæ tollere & amovere ex insulâ prædictâ apparatus Bellicum, Merces, Suppellectilem, & omnia mobilia, si quæ fortassis in dictâ insula habeant.

So that then the word of *Restitution* us'd in both those Articles, evinceth our original right to it; and convinceth them of their Injustice in dispossessing

sing us, and deteining it so long from us: And neither of those Articles obliges us to any Formalities of the *King's Commission*, or more then a bare *Demand* of it, when we had a mind to receive it. And our Ships that were sent to possess it being departed, as they confess, before the conclusion of the *Treaty* in 1662; and *That Treaty* containing nothing that derogates from the two former *Treaties*, they cannot but with monstrous confidence accuse us of proceeding irregularly; especially, when it shall be considered that our Ships carried not onely the *King's Commission* under the *Great Seal* to possess and plant it, but even *Orders* also from *their States* and *Company*; Dated the 18th of *October*, 1660. The receipt of which, the *General* and *Councell* of *Batavia* acknowledged by their Letter of the 8th of *November* 1661, and though in the same Letter, they say, that since the Date of those Orders, they had by their last Ship out of *Holland* received Intelligence that new debates were arisen between the two *Companies*, and therefore we could not with Reason demand surrender of the said *Island*, until they had farther Intelligence from their *Masters* in *Holland*; yet our Commanders had both the Order of *their Masters*, and a just title to the liberty of sailing into those Seas to Trade, without the *Hollanders* leave or disturbance. Nor was there any colour of *Jealousie* given to the *Dutch* of any hostile design, when the *English* Commanders declared their Resolution to follow their Masters Orders, and went onely with two Merchants Ships provided for Trade, and planting the Island (if it had been amicably delivered as it ought to have been) and therefore we think it had been ridiculous and imprudent for the Commanders of our

Ships to have desisted from the prosecution of their Voyage, and demanding the Island upon the place, as it is in them now to demand of us satisfaction, for the expence of those forces which they say they sent to affront his Majestie, and keep us from our right; while under the Fictitious Pretense of a Jealousie, they designed (according to their usual practise) to give us a forcible and real interruption in our just course and liberty of Trade: for which, we hope in time to receive *satisfaction*, and *security* against the like in future.

Pretense. After that the *East-India Company* of these Countries had in
Art. 5. the year 1655. really paid in *England*, under good and sufficient
Vide Acquittance, the Moneys contained in the *Arbitrary sentence* pronounced in the year 1654. by the Commissioners named on both sides, amounting unto the sum of 88615 *l. Sterling*,
page 22. by which they thought to have fully stopped all pretense, and
for the therefore might safely order their Ships to take (in their return)
Answer, the usual *Channel*. and to those that they dispatch'd from hence, to land in *England*, as if they should be thereunto forc'd by storms or contrary winds, there to expect fair weather and a favourable wind: Nevertheless, the *English* did not omit to raise new actions and pretenses against this Company, as soon as they heard in the Month of *Sept.* 1657, that there was arrived in the said *Channel* a Ship of the said Company, call'd *Henrietta Louisa*; and they obtained presently, by direction of their *Admiralty*, a *Warrant* or *Commission* to make a Seizure of the said Ship, and of its Cargo, to the prejudice and contempt of the *Treaty* so lately made with them; and That, under a frivolous pretense of the *English-East-India-Company*, for the sum of 100000 *l. Sterling*: and of the Commissioners Established upon the disaster of *Will. Courteen* after his Bankrupt of the like sum of 100000 *l.* But the said Ship having very happily escaped their hands, the *Admiralty* did anew grant (in the Month of *November* following) a second leave for seizure, which was effectually executed upon the Ship call'd *Sterling*, which
being

being departed from hence to go to the *East-Indies* was forc'd by storm, to Harbor at *Portsmouth*, so that the *Company* of this Country seeing the irregular and unjust proceedings of the *English*, to prevent such like inconveniences for the future; hath been obliged to order their Ships (instead of passing the *Channel*) in their return, to go about by *Scotland*, and to take their way *Northward*, as they did formerly, which does not only cause that the Merchandizes arrive, and are sold later every year then before, to the great damage and prejudice of the *Company*, which is thereby obliged to pay greater *Wages*; and their men are expos'd to greater and longer dangers, and suffer greater damages and inconveniencies, but they are also oblig'd, as well for the safety and preservation of their Fleet when it is coming home, as for the refreshing of the men, who coming from that Country hot, do suffer by the cold in making so long turus by the *North*, to fit every year a great number of *Men of War*, and *Pinnaces* to send before to meet them by the *North*. The *Charges* disburs'd, and that must yet be disburs'd to that purpose, and the *Damages* amounting to a most considerable sum, as it shall appear by the *Account* that shall be thereof given.

From the time that the *Company* of these Countries did un-*Pretense*, derstand that the grant of seizing the said Ship, call'd *Henrietta Art. 6. Louisia* was given, because that about That time they did ex-Vide peft the two Ships call'd *Arnhem* and the *Castle of Honigen*, page 22. which were to return by the *Channel*, they found themselves for the obliged by a warrantable apprehension, and necessary care to *Answer*. cause some *Men of War* and *Pinnaces* to be made ready, and to depart with speed, to meet and convoy the others; So that the re-imbursment of those charges may justly be demanded from the *English*.

Furthermore, Whereas the *Company* abovesaid apprehended *Pretense*: some like seizures in all the Ports of *England*, they have been obliged expressly to forbid the Ships they dispatch from hence *Art. 7.* to enter there or cast Anchor in the *Road*: which is the cause that many of their Ships finding themselves often surprized by storms, have been forc'd to come back and enter into the Ports of these Countries, to stay for a more favourable wind; to the great

great prejudice of their Voyage, and exposing themselves to great danger; the damages thereby suffered, and by those delays, amounting to a sum also very considerable.

Answer.

5, 6, 7.

To the *fifth, sixth, and seventh Articles*, we think it sufficient for *Answer*, that if their being conscious to Themselves of the injuries done by *Them* to the Subjects of *This Kingdom*, and yet not honest enough to be willing to make legal satisfaction, does fright them from passing with their Ships through the *Channel*, lest they might fall within the *Virge* of the *Law*, they may Themselves blame their own unreasonable fears; but yet to shew the world how unreasonably they would ground a pretense of satisfaction from *Us*, for their own unjust *Jealousies*; We desire it may be noted, that all that they complain of, was an attempt of a Legal Proceeding against the two Ships, the *Henrietta Louisa*, and *L'Estourneau*, one of which was never Touched with an Arrest, and the other released as soon as it was requested.

Pretense.
Art. 8.

During the War that those of *Bantam* have begun against the said *Company*, against all equity and reason; with so much perfidiousness, that even the *English* have been obliged to avouch, and testify as much by their Letters: the said *Company* had no other means to oppose themselves to it, and to do them hurt, then by keeping their *Harbour* and *City* surrounded, and besieged with a *Fleet* of *Men of War*, and to hinder their *Trade*; and that there should not go in or out the *Merchandizes* and *Provisions* they might have need of, thereby to disturb them; so that they might be constrain'd to submit to reason, or else to weaken them so much, that causing their Forces to draw neer, and assaulting them vigorously on the *Land-side* they might be utterly vanquished thereby, and wholly subjected: The *Experience* and *Event* having also made it known, that they have been so much humbled thereby, that they have been forc'd to come to desire peace, (as with joyned hands)

hands) But the *English*, who (by virtue of the *Treaty* made with them by this *State*) were obliged to be he'pers to the *Company* of these *Countries* in this Encounter, so much the more, that it was They that were set upon; and that only by an aversion, and irreconcilable hatred whereof the *Moors* are prepossessed against all *Christians*; in lieu of helping them, have lost no opportunity to oppose themselves to our designs, and have endeavoured with their *Ships* to procure the *Harbour* free, and to make them lose the Benefit of a *siege* which had cost them so much trouble and charges; and in Consequence, to cause the said *Company* to be consumed by those means, because That hath been the cause, that not only the said *War* and *Siege* have endured far longer then they should otherwise have done (which hath caused great prejudice to the said *Company*, and hath much vexed it) but also that they have been obliged to hinder the *English* to obtain their end, to have the said *Road* surrounded and besieged by a greater number of *Ships*, and those bigger then otherwise they should have needed to employ: so that besides the other delays, hinderances, and prejudice, caused to the said *Company* for that cause, in other occasions they have been obliged to be at a very great charge, and have been very much incommoded with other Expences.

To the *eighth*; We say it ought not to come in consideration at all; because no time is assigned of the fact, nor any person or *Ships* named; nor have we knowledge of any thing but our sufferings, during the time that some of their *Ships* lay before *Bantam*, unless they will call it a crime that we endeavoured amicably to obtain from them the just liberty of Trade which the *Law of Nations* allows, and they denied us: And we can guess at no other ground of that War, unless it were to force the King of *Bantam* to a Contract to exclude us.

Answer.
8.

The

Pretense. The *English* know that the abovesaid *Company* have ever
Art. 9. treated with the *Queen of Acheen*, as well for the *Tynn* which
 is bought at *Perager*, as principally for the *Pepper* which grows
 in the *Western Coast* of the *Island of Sumatra*; by which *Treaty*,
 the said *Pepper* is to be all delivered at a certain Rate, whereof
 there is an agreement made with the said *Company*, to the ex-
 clusion of any other *Nations*, as the *Company* is likewise obliged
 on their side to go fetch all the *Pepper* at the said rate. The
English have heretofore made such *Contracts*, as well jointly with
 the said *Company*, as by themselves with several of the *Indians*:
 for it doth appear by the *Agreement* made in the year 1619 be-
 twixt the two *East-India Companies* of *England*, and that of
 the *Low-Countries*, for the re-establishing of the Affairs of *Ban-
 tam*, by the *Approbation* and *Authority* of the *King of Great Bri-
 tain*, and of the *States*, That there had been then such a *Con-
 tract* made with the *King of Acheen*, by the which it was also
 agreed, how, and in what manner both the *Companies* could
 jointly make such a *Contract* with the *King of Bantam*, for the
Pepper which groweth in his Country; and the same to the ex-
 press and formal exclusion of all other *Nations*, as well *Indians*,
 as *Europeans*, who would trade therewith. The which was ac-
 cordingly perform'd, and practis'd; And although for That rea-
 son the *English* were obliged not to trouble the *Company* of the
Low-Countries, in performance of the *Agreements* made (which
 do as yet remain in force) they have however always endea-
 voured to frustrate the said *Company* of the Benefit of the said
Contract, by indirect ways, and evil means, in corrupting the
Inhabitants of that Country, in obliging them to sell them the
Tynn, and the *Pepper*, by the greater Price, or Rate, which they
 caused to be offered them from time to time, without taking
 any notice of the protests made by the said *Company*, or their
Agents, against such proceedings: so far that the said *Company*,
 not able to forbear any longer, was forced, for the observation
 and execution of the said *Contracts*, to take up Arms to bring
 those men to their Duties by meer strength, they having been
 taken off, by the ill practices and cunning ways of the *English*.
 The peace was not so soon renewed with the said *Queen* (as also
 the old *Contracts*) but the *English* came in with their Ships with
 a design to disappoint also the abovesaid *Company* of that *Pepper*,
 if

if they could have done it; so that the *English* have been the movers, and given occasion not only for the said *War* which the said *Company* was forc'd to make against the Kingdom of *Acbeon*, with so excessive charges, but also by the sleights they have made of their *pretests*, they have obliged the *Company* to keep there continually a number of Ships to hinder the *Inhabitants* to sell their *Tynn* and *Pepper* to the *English*, by hidden and indirect ways, and frustrate thereby the *Company* of the *Low-Countries*, which hath caused a very considerable prejudice and damage to the said *Company* which doth conceive it self to have a right of demanding reparation thereof from the *English Company*.

In the *third* place, the *Injuries*, *Affronts*, and *Hinderances*, as also the troubles, and incumbrances, which the *English Company* hath procured to *This Company*, whereof *This Company* doth demand reparation, and satisfaction.

To the *ninth Article*; We know that they have *Answer*. made *Contracts* with the *Queen* of *Acbeon* both for 9. *Tynn* and *Pepper*; and it may be *exclusive* to us; but if so, they have violated the exprefs terms of that *Treaty*, 1619, which they misreport for the 27th *Article*, in exprefs terms provides, as follows.

That neither of the two Companies shall prevent, or exclude the other, for time to come, whether it be by means of Fortifications, or Contracts, that one would make hereafter in any part of the Indies: But all the Trade shall be free and common to one, and the other, in every place thereof.

We do not deny, but where there is no obligation to the contrary, it may be lawful for them or us

E

to

to contract with any Prince or people, for the whole of any commodity of their growth or manufacture; but if the *Hollanders* say truth in their own *allegations*, that they have always had such a Contract with the *Queen of Acheen*; they confess that they have injured us in it, contrary to the 27th Article of the Treaty 1619 aforesaid. But supposing them now absolved from that Article, and that contrary to that good neighbourhood which they ought to shew us, they have made such use of that liberty as to contract with the *Queen of Acheen*, and others, by the influence of their *arms* to exclude us from the Trade of their Countries; yet we being no parties, nor consenting to that Contract, cannot be understood to be under any obligation, not to endeavour to share in the Trade, if either party be willing to admit us; and if they do it to the violation of their Contract, the Contractant only is the person upon whom both by *Law* and *Reason* the party injured must have recourse for satisfaction, and not upon us: And That especially since those Contracts have been for the most part extorted from the *Natives* by pure force of *Arms*, even while we have had our *Factories* amongst them; and so have been fellow-sufferers with the *Natives* in the injuries they have done by the War. And therefore We think it will be judged very frivolous in the *Hollanders* to require from us satisfaction for the expence of Their continued Forces, by which they maintain the advantages of their first extorted Contract from the *Natives* to our prejudice.

The English have of late begun to introduce and practise in *Patente* the Indies to protect and defend the *Ships* and *Berques* belonging to some Nations with whom *This Company* is in War, giving them a *Warrant*, or *Pass-port*, whereby they do maintain that those people ought to be free of any trouble, or molestation. And whereas that hath caused already many disorders, and distastes which apparently will breed open hostilities, the above-said *Company* doth beseech the King of Great Britain to give such necessary orders that such things may cease, for want of which they do protest that they cannot be blamed of the inconveniences which may thereby happen. *Ans. 10.*

To the *tenth Article*; we say; It is true, that we have and do practise to give *Pass-ports* to the *Ships* of those *Natives* that are in friendly commerce with us: by which; all the Commanders of *Ships* in our service, are required not to hinder or disturb them; but rather to lend them assistance: and the *Hollanders* do the like; and we know not why it may not be as free for us as them: And if we have given such *Pass-ports* to Our friends whom the *Hollanders* may please to call *Their Enemies*, and therefore attack them, We know not of any disorders that have followed upon it; but it seems by the confidence of the request of this *Article* to his Majesty, and the Impudence of the threat of an open War, and Protest against Him, in case of his non-compliance, that the *Netherlands Company* doth most insolently pretend in their own names, to be sole Sovereigns of those Seas, and would have his Majesty own them for such, but that being a matter of State, this *Company* leaves it to his Majesties Royal Resentment. *Ans. 11.*

Pretense. And whereas it is daily more and more seen that the *English Art. 11.* have no other intent but to trouble and molest *This Company* in the *Indies*, and to offer any kind of injuries, and affronts to their men; and That only to pick a quarrel, that they may have pretense to make some protests; since they have not stuck openly to declare, that they get a greater benefit from those protests, then by their Trade; seeking only thereby to alter the peace and quietness between both Nations. The which doth clearly appear by the *Impertinent pretenses* which they have thought good to produce here, and to make use thereof, the which doth much concern the *Authorities* of both *Estates* to hinder as soon as possible, and to oppose vigorously: And the *Complains* of these *Countries* do demand that it may be provided thereto, and remedied as soon as can be; Above all, that they may be instructed how to govern and carry themselves in the *Indies*, in regard of that Nation; because that having surrounded or besieged any *Enemies* place, the *English* shall endeavour to get in, or land with their Ships, and so *vice versa*, because that hath caused many distastes and disorders some years since past.

Answer. To the *eleventh Article*, we can but say that the whole affirmation of it is *scandalous*, and *false*, and will never be believed unless they can perswade the world to judge that our *peaceable endeavours* to follow any part of the *right* of our Trade in the *Indies*, is a *declared intention* to trouble and disquiet the *Netherlands Company*, and to *injure* and *affront* Their people: Nor can it possibly be credited, that we should attempt to *injure* or *affront* them upon design to quarrel there, that we might have a pretense for Protests, and boast that we had gotten more by That then by our Trade; For first; We have not for many years last past been in a condition in those Seas to contest our right with them; and therefore

fore could not be so inconsiderate, as to provoke those whose *avarice* and *might*, would, could and hath destroyed our interests. *Secondly*, It were as *ridiculous* for any man to *believe*, as it is *scandalous* in them to *affirm*, that we should get by *Protests* against *Them*, when hitherto it is notorious to the whole world, that we never obtained from them after the clearest conviction of them, *Restitution* of one *tenth* part of those *losses* which have been brought upon us, by *Their Robbery*, and *Injustice*: But we can with very great truth affirm, that when their people have taken our Ships and Goods, and could not deny but the Act was unjust, that they replied; *It was better for their Masters to pay for it at home, when we could get it, then for them not to improve all ways and means to discourage us in the Trade.* And whereas in the *Close* of this *Article*, the *Netherlands Company* presume to prejudge the differences now depending, and to instruct both *Our* and *Their Sovereignty*, in what they assume to judge to be their *duty*. We shall onely say, that when his *Majesty* shall in his *Royal Wisdom* think fit to establish any *regulation* between us, we shall dutifully and cheerfully conform to it.

Amongst others, an *English Ship*, called the *Surat Mer-Pretense*, being in *May 1662*, on the *Road of Gameron*, did force a *Moorish Ship* of *Matulipatnan*, which did carry *two Flags* of *This Est* *ie*, to strike down, and to take them off, in the view of all the *World*, which was no small affront to the whole *Nation*.

To

Answer.

12.

To the twelfth Article, we say: We know nothing of it; but were it so, *That Company* could not have had the *Impudence* to have made it an *Objection*, that an *English Ship* riding with the *English Flag* would not suffer the *States Colours* upon a *Moors Ship* to be *born up* in her presence, unless they concluded themselves, both *Sovereigns* of the *Indian*, and *Persian Seas*, and *Masters* of the *English Nation* at *Home*. But perchance they fancy, that this their frivolous and unknown complaint, might serve to ballance that *unsufferable affront* that was offer'd in *February 1655*, to the *English Flag* of *Saint George* at *Swallow Marine*, in presence of the *English Nation*; when *Captain Bence*, Commander of the *Holland Ship*, (*Gouldsloome*) Riding *Admiral* there, first made faste the said *English Flag* to the *Star-bord list* of the *main-top-sail yard*, where it hung *half an hour*; and was thence remov'd to the head of the *main Mast*; and thence down to the *Top*, and there remained all day, *under the Dutch Flag*. And the same day, the *Dutch* landed, and marched with their *Flags* flying round the *English yard*, in derision of the *English Flag* there on shore; and that they did the like with higher *Insolence* about the *English House* in the *City of Surat* it self.

Pretense.

Art. 13.

Whilst the Forces of *This Company* did besiege lately the *City of Cocbin*, the *English* which were in the Port of the said *City* To far forgot themselves, as to serve the *Artillery* of the said *City* against the *Besiegers*, and this directly against the *Treaty* made here with them in the *Hague*, the 6th of *February*, 1650. which saith expressly, that both the *Companies* shall live *quintly*, and in good *Intelligence* together, and shall reciprocally shew

show one another proofes of friendship, as well in the East-Indies, as elsewhere: for which, the said Company of the Low-Countries doth demand reparation, and satisfaction.

To the *thirteenth Article*, we say; We know not *Answer.*
that any of our men served as *Gunners* in the Town *13.*
of *Cochin* against the *Hollanders*; or if they did, it
is like it was done in defence of *This Companies Inter-*
est There, which the *Hollanders* had equally designed
for *destruction* with that of those whom they call
their *Enemies*; and when our *differences* come to the
test, it will then appear, which of the *two Companies*
hath *observed*, or *violated* the *Articles of Amity* made
in *Anno 1659*.

Whilst in the Month of *April, 1662*. some *Sea-men* of this *Pretense.*
Country were about diverting themselves near the *Road of* *Art. 14.*
Suali, in a Village call'd *Selaia Dammetjens*, they were not
only ill-used with Cudgels by some *English* which hapned to
come in, but also three of them were so much wounded, that
one, call'd *Paul Francis Schoone*, fellow or *Adjutant* helper to
the *Gunner* in the *Ship* called *Buyenskerke*, dyed of his wounds
two days after, without any punishment inflicted on the *Offen-*
ders by the *English President* of *Suras*, called *Matthew An-*
drews, although he was summoned and motion'd to do it:
Therefore *This Company* cannot chuse but demand reparation
of the affront and wrong done to the whole Nation; and is ob-
lig'd to maintain that there is an obligation to punish the guilty
exemplarily.

To the *fourteenth*, we say; We conceive that nei- *Answer.*
ther *This*, nor the *tenth, eleventh, twelfth*, and *thir-* *14.*
teenth Articles, (being matters of *State*, and not of
Trade

Trade) do fall within the *Cognizance* of the *fifteenth Article* of the *Last Treaty*, and therefore ought not to be here admitted : But yet we *Answer*, that we know nothing of *Paul Franc Schoone*, his being *bastonaded* by the *English* to death ; onely we find by good and sufficient *Attestation*, dated at *Sualy* in *March* and *April 1661* ; that about that time *three Dutch-men* assaulted *two English-men* in the open field, and one of the *Dutch* with his drawn knife struck at the face of one *Wilks*, who receiv'd the *stab* on his hand ; and when the *Dutch-man* was making a *second stab* at the other *English-man*, one *Brewer*, (whom he wounded in the *Arm*) *Brewer*, in his own defence, stroke the *Dutch-man* with his *staff* over the face, and felled him to the ground ; and if the *Dutch-man* dyed of the blow, the *English-man* cannot be accused of a *murder* ; when what he did, was *se defendendo*. But on the other side, we found that in *April 1661*, *Joseph Goodson*, an *English-man*, and other *English-men*, were barbarously assaulted at *Sualy*, by the *Chyrurgeon* of the *Dutch Ship*, *Henrietta Louisa*, and one *John Abramson*, with drawn swords, and run into the belly the said *Chyrurgeon*, and in few hours after dyed of his wounds. And another *English-man*, one *John Jones*, endeavouring to rescue the said *Jos: Goodson*, was then likewise slain by the *two Dutch parties*.

That

That upon the 16. of *March*, 1662, about 30. *Ans.14.*
Hollanders entered into the *English Bazar*, with
Lances, Swords, Clubs, &c. and *Colours flying*, and
enquired for *English men*, swearing by their *Sacra-*
ment, and threatening the Death of all the *English*
they could meet; but finding none, they brake in-
to a mans house adjacent, where they found an old
man, a *Servant* of the *English Company*, to whom
they gave four *Mortal wounds*, and left him: And
now let the whole world judge, whether the *English*,
or the *Dutch* bee the affronters, and Murtherers.

That on the 14 of *April*, 1658. the great *Barque* of the *Preten.*
Holland-West-India-Company coming from *Curaso*, was at- *Art.15.*
tacqued in the open Seas, and brought to *Jamaica* by an
Englishman of War, named *Sabado*. That the said *Barque* was
not only arrested at *Jamaica* until the 23 of the same month; but
also during that time, there was taken from her the sum of
900 *Livres*; and therefore the said *Company* do demand sa-
tisfaction for what they have suffered by the said *Encounter*,
and by the retardment of the said *Barque*, and restitution of
the said 900 *Livres*.

To the 15. *Article*, it is *Answered*; That we *Ans.15.*
have heard that about the time alleadged, there
was one *Sabado*, who had Commission to be a *pri-*
rate Man of War from *Lieutenant General Branio*,
but knew nothing of any such *Prize* taken by him,
or that was brought into *Jamaica*.

The said *Company* do say, that upon the 29 of *November*, *Preten.*
1659. one of their *Ships*, named the *St. John*, coming from *Art.16.*
Guyne laden with a considerable number of *Slaves*, was put
on shore near the said *Island* of *Curaso*; and that those of *Cu-*
raso sending one of the *Barques* of the said *Company*, (to save
the said *Slaves*) named the *Ostridge*; while the men were la-
bouring to transport them from the *Ship* to the *Barque*, there

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came upon them an *English Frigate*, called the *Castle Frigate*, of which *John Peterson du Caldicott* was *Captain*; who did not onely hinder them from their designe, but fell upon them by force, and made himself Master of them, and took away 84 *Slaves* as a lawful Prize, and carried them to *Jamaica*.

Ans. 16. To the 16. Article, it is Answered; That about the time in the said Article mentioned, there was a *Dutch man*, named *Peterson*, who brought in a boat with 6 or 7 *Negroes* to *Jamaica*, having disposed of more, as he said; and alleadging great scarcity of provisions, did sell the *Negroes* to the *Inhabitants* of *Jamaica*; and being examined how he came by them, did aver that he took them at Sea as a wrack; and the *Carpenter* and others of the Ship so wracked, did justify the same: All which depositions were sent to the *Governour* of *Curassoe* by *Col. Dayly*.

Preten. Art. 17. The *Directors* of the said *West-India-Company* do complain, that upon the 12 of *March*, 1660. the *Agents* that they had at *Cabo Verde*, were hindered by five *English Ships* from Trading there, as they had customarily done; which frustrated them of very great advantages and profits, and yet notwithstanding, they remain charged with the Entertainment of their *Officers* and *People*, both *Military* and others, as also other *Forts*, *Lodges*, *Ships*, and what depends on them.

Ans. 17. To the 17. Article, it is Answered; That this Article is so general, that no particular Answer can be made unto it; it making no particular mention of any violence done, nor to whom, except in that general word of the *Complainants Agents* at *Capo de Verde*: And all that can be said, is, that some *Ships* in which the *Royal Company* had an Interest, did about that time pass to the *River Gambia*; but
we

we never heard of any the least violence or injury they did offer to any persons or Ships in their passage thither: And when that complaint shall be so clothed with circumstance, that we can have any particular to fix upon, an Answer shall be made thereunto.

In pursuit of this pretence, the said Company complain a-
gain, that the same English after they had thus abused them, Art. 18.
went to the River of *Gambia*, where they dispossessed the Ministers of the Company with violence and force, and took all, so as that people were constrained to abandon all the Forts, Lodges, Houses, and all that the Company possessed. And for as much as since that time the Company hath not been able to Trade, they alledge that the Damage they have suffered by reason hereof ought to be sufficiently repaired.

To the 18. Article, it is Answered; That it is much of the like nature; for it runs all in general words, without naming any Fort or Lodg, to which the Dutch Nation have any claim, as we believe will most evidently appear, when the Dutch shall descend to a particular naming of any Fort or Lodges, which we have cause to think they avoid, lest the grossness of the allegation should be too notorious.

The same Company do further represent, that in Aug. 1660. one of their Ships, called the *Peacock*, being at Sea near the Island of *Aruba*, was set upon with force by an Englishman of War and his Complices, who brake open the Coffers and Chests, and took away what they thought fit, and did very much hurt and outrage, as declared Enemies to the Company of that Ship; and therefore they do declare, that they may lawfully demand restitution for the violences done to them.

To the 19. Article, we Answer; That the Man of War, which the complainants say took their Ship,

is not named, therefore we cannot *Answer*; but we know that about the time mentioned in *this Article*, there was a *Dutch Ship* taken about *Aruba*, by *Capt. Mynges*, which as it appears to the *Admiralty*, was in the *service* and *pay* of the *Spaniard*, then in hostility with the *English*, and had shot at *Captain Mynges*, and furnished the *Spaniard* with *Ammunition*; and had *Spaniards* aboard; and therefore legally condemned by the said *Court of Admiralty*.

Preten. About the end of the year 1660. (to wit, the 25 of *December*) one of their Ships named the *St. Peter* being at *Anchor* in the *South-Bay*, near the *Ile of Cuba* in the *West-Indies*, was not onely pillaged (to the loss of her *Merchandizes*, her *Cargazon*, and all the *Utensils* of the Ship) by an *Englishman of War*, called the *Pearl*, *N. Freeborn*, *Captain*; and that in the presence and sight of another *English Ship*; of which *Richard Reesby* was *Commander*, with a *Commission* of his *Majesties* of *England*: but also the people of the said Ship were treated in a horrible, and indeed barbarous manner: for among other cruelties which they exercised, they put a Cord about the Neck of the *Masters Mate*, and hung him up in that condition till the blood came out at his Nose and Ears, so that the Cord was then cut, thinking he had been dead; after which they put burning Matches to his Fingers, until they had consumed the flesh to the bones; and in fine, constrained the *Master* and *Faciator* of the said Ship, (as well by the sad spectacle, as by horrible threats) to pass and signe an *Act*, obliging them to approve of all these insolent and inhumane actions, and to avow that the Ship was fair *Prize*, with all her Lading.

Ans. 20. To the 20. *Article*, we *Answer*; That it is true, that one *Freeborn*, a *pyrate* (who had no *Commission*, but had formerly been in service of the *Spaniard*, and is since taken by them, and hang'd for his *pyracy* at *Cuba*) did plunder such a Ship as is mentioned

tioned in the said *Article*; but coming to *Jamaica*, the then Governour, *Colonel Doyly* apprehended him, and *five others* of his Company, as *pyrates*, and sent them in *Irons* to *London*, with a charge against them, and secured the rest of the *pyrates-company* at *Jamaica*, and gave a *Dutch-Master* 50*li*. to go to *England*, and prosecute the said *pyrates*, and promised them passage in the *Diamond Fregat*; but for want of prosecution, the *pyrates* after 6 months imprisonment in *England*, were discharged, and *Col. Doyly* restored the *Ship*, and all that remained by her; and furnished her with what she wanted to enable her to sail, out of the *Kings stores*; and what small remainder of goods were found belonging to her *Cargo*, the *Colonel* tendred the *Master* to be freely restored to him; but he refused to accept of them, and there was never any demand made of them since; and how freely, and clearly they were dealt with by the said *Governor*, will appear by the following *Copy* of a *Letter*, written to the *Supra Cargo* of the said *Dutch Ship*, upon the first notice of the *Pyracy* committed.

Jamaica, 20th of *January*, 1660.

To *Henry Hamburk*, Merchant of the
Ship of *St. Peeter* of *Amsterdam*,
These.

W Hereas certain goods belonging to you, have
been pyratikally taken, and brought into this
Harbor, and found out by my labor and industry;
I

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I do according to the 14. Article of Peace and Confederation between England and the United Provinces; offer you your Ship, Tackle, Arms, Furniture, and Apparel, as also all such goods as are in being, and found out, that so such Justice may be done, for and on your behalf, as lies in my power.

A List of the Pretensions which the Inhabitants and Subjects of the United Provinces of the Low Countries have put in Writing, and produc'd against the State, or some Particular Subjects of the King of Great Britain, for the Injuries and Damages which the Inhabitants and Subjects of the said Provinces have suffered, as well by the Attaque, Prize and Pillage of their Vessels and Goods, as otherwise, in other manner, since the year 165³. in several parts of the world; and since the year 165⁸. in the East-Indies, to be repaired according to the Tenor of the 15 Article of the Treaty last concluded.

Preten. **P**hilip Vanhulsten, and his associates, Merchants dwelling in
Art. 21. *Amsterdam*, do say, that in the year 1657. they had freighted a Ship named the *Santia Maria*, (John Lynen Master) to go from *Amsterdam* to the *Canaries*, and from thence to the *West-Indies*, belonging to the King of *Spain*, and from thence to return to the *Canaries*, and afterwards to *Cadiz* in *Spain*, and finally to return to *Amsterdam*. That the said Ship after she had made her *West-India Voyage*, and returned with her

her Lading to the *Canaries*; where the *Master* of the Ship having found the Orders of the said *Vanbulten*, and of the rest of the *Owners*, went from thence with his Ship to *Cadiz*, where the said *Master* being arrived in *November* 1658. and beginning to apprehend lest the *Minister* of the King of *Spain* at *Cadiz*, might give him some trouble, he steered his course for *Gibraltar*, and there he met the Ship call'd the *Pro Patria*, whereof *Jacob Muts* was *Master*; whom he thought good to entrust with the *Hides*, and other *Merchandizes*, to be carried in his *Vessel* to *Amsterdam*. That while the said *Master* of the Ship was busie in the Lading of the *Hides* from one Ship to another, there came upon him one of the *Parliament*s Ships, called the *Fairfax*, commanded by *Robert Story*, of the *Squadron* of *General John Storks*, which assaulted and took those two Ships, and carried them to the Coast of *Barbary*; and being there, the said *Robert Story* unladed all the Goods out of the Ship *Pro Patria*, and carried them away to *Toulon* in *France*, together with the Ship *Sancta Maria*, with all her Lading, (as she came from the *West-Indies*) which consisted of 13897 *Hides*, 1384 *Cargoes* of *Cacao*, 2225 *Rolls* of *Tobacco*, 772 *pieces* of *Brazil Wood*, 18 *Kintals* of *Ginger*. And the said *Vanbulten* and his *Associates* having complained thereof to the *Admiralty* of *England*, did obtain a discharge of the said *Merchandizes* upon caution; and accordingly on the 11 of *December* 1660. they obtained sentence, by which the caution was discharged, and the Goods declared free, adjudging restitution thereof to the said *Vanbulten*, or to his *Assignes*. But in stead of restitution in full, the said *Vanbulten* received short of his due, 2095 *Hides*, 27963 pounds of *Cacao*, 4360 l. of *Tobacco*, 4722 l. of *Brazil Wood*, and 1813 l. of *Ginger*.

The Answer of the English, to the Pretensions
exhibited by the Subjects of the United
Provinces.

THIS Complaint doth Answer it self; that upon *Ans. 21.*
complaint to the *Admiralty* of *England*, he
obtained a discharge of the said *Merchandizes*; upon
caution,

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caution, and on the 11 of December, 1660. he obtained *sentence of Restitution*; whereby his *caution* was *discharged*, and the *Merchandizes* declared *free*; condemning those that had detained them, to restore them: Now, if all the *merchandizes* came not to his hand, that were in the Ship, (as he saith they did not) yet is there not to be found in the *Admiralty* any *complaint* thereof, nor any proof made upon any such *complaint* of the *reality* or *truth* thereof; so that here can be no cause of *complaint* of the defect of *Justice*; he himself not *prosecuting* any farther to have the *sentence* put in *execution*.

Preten. William Mumma, Huter Peterson, and Gilbert Skouten, (all *Art.22.* Merchants of Amsterdam, and interested in the said Ship, the *Maria*) referring themselves to what hath been alledged by the said Philip Vanbulten, and his *Parteners* concerning the said Ship: do say further for a ground of their *complaint*, That the same Ship was stopt at Toulon for the space of three years and five months; and that during all that time, the *Owners* could not make any benefit of their *Stock*, nor yet get the Ship discharged. And for as much as by the *sentence* of the *High Court of Admiralty of England* of the 5th of December, 1660. it was declared, that the said Ship being wrongfully taken, ought to be restored to the *Owner*, (as in effect it was, after a tedious pursuit) they think that they have very good grounds to demand *satisfaction* for all their *Expences*, *Damages*, and *Interests*, beside the *restitution* of their *Merchandizes*.

Ans.22. And as to the *complaint* of William Mumma, Huter Peterson, Gilbert Skouten, Merchants of Amsterdam, interested in the said Ship, the *Mary*: They complain of an *arrest* laid upon the said Ship at Toulon, and that they lay under that *arrest* for the space
of

of 3 years, and 5 months, and that during that time, the owners could not make use of their *Stock*, and that the *restitution* being made after long pursuits, they think themselves well grounded to demand *satisfaction* for all their *expenses* and *damages*.

For the *arrest* laid upon the *Ship* at *Toulon*, it is neither said *when*, nor by *whom*; so that we know not the meaning of it, or why any satisfaction for any damages sustained by any *arrest* at *Toulon*, should be demanded from *England*: And as for the *damages* and *expenses* sustained by the *suit* depending here: If there was *just cause* of the seizure, then was there *no cause* of the giving them *damages* or *expenses*; If there was *no cause* of the seizure, and the *damage* and *expenses* demanded at the time of the *sentence*, and not given, they might have *appealed*, and have had *remedy*, but now it is too late.

The said *Philip Vanhulten* doth represent farther, that one *Preten.* of his *Correspondents* in *Gibraltar*, (having bought at a public sale 507 *Bales* of *Galles*) laded the same in the *Ship* Art. 23. called the *Campien*, *Peter Johnson Veltmuys* Master, and consigned them to the said *Vanbulten* at *Amsterdam*. That the *Master* being arriv'd, and about to unlade the said *Galles* according to his *Bills of Lading*, there came upon him one *Lawrence Lowe*, as being empowered from *Sir Andrew Ricbaut*, *Governour* of the *Levant Trade* in *England*, who under a far fetch'd and frivolous pretence, caused the said quantity of *Galles* to be seized: And for as much as since, by a sentence of the *Schepes* of *Amsterdam* of the 7 of *February*, 1653. the same seizure was declared to be *injurious*, and the *Act* thereof condemned to restore the same, with the *expences*, *damages* and *interest*; and also that during the time of the said seizure, the price of *Galles* was much fallen, they pretend to be *Indemnified*.

Ans. 23. To the 23. Article, it is Answered; That if the *Sebeben* of *Amsterdam* discharged the arrest, and condemned the Arrestant in cost, damage, and interest, the same Court ought to have taxed it, and the Complaynant to prosecute the Execution there, while the person was upon the place; and may not seek satisfaction here: But the Judges knew very well, that those goods were part of the charges of two English Ships, the Reformation, and Free-trade, that were attacked by a Holland Ship, the Mary under the Hollands Flag, and taken by a Spanish Commission, contrary to a security given by the owners of the said Ship of War, before her departure from Amsterdam; that she should not disturb nor prejudice any English Subjects within one year from that time; so as it is likely, those Judges thought it kindness enough at that time, to let their fellow-burgen remain in possession of what was pyratikally taken, and not to punish the Arrestants farther, for demanding what was their own: And this complaint of *Vanhultens*, will finde its decision in the adjustment of the general demand of the English, for the restitution of the whole lading of both Ships, which his Majesty's Envoy extraordinary is, and hath been ever since in pursuit of.

Preten. The same *Vanhulten*, and his Associates, do further represent, That although in the year 1655. the King of Spain being then in hostility with England and France, issued out a severe Prohibition against the entrance of any Ships, or Goods from either of those Kingdomes, into any of the Ports whatsoever of his Catholick Majesty; yet his said Majesty dispensing for a while to his Subjects the rigour of that Inhibition, was pleased to permit a Commerce with the French, suffering them to enter his Ports both with their Ships and Merchandizes:

And

And that the said *Vanbulten* and his Associates, building upon that *Permission*, caused to be bought at *Rouen*, the same year, 69 Bales of *Linnen*, and laded them in the Ship call'd the *Hare in the Field*, (*John Kin*, Master) to carry them from *Havredesrace*, to *Cadiz* in *Spain*. That in *June* 1665. the said Ship pursuing her Voyage, was assaulted, taken, and carried to *London*, by a Squadron of English Ships, under pretence that she was a French Vessel.

That the said *Vanbulten* and his Associates, reclaiming their Goods, made it evidently appear that they did not belong to French-men, but were onely bought in *France* upon their accompt, and so charg'd, and address'd to *Cadiz*: which being prov'd to the High Court of Admiralty of *England*; the said Court being fully satisfied as to the matter of Fact, did by a sentence of the 23 of *Febr.* 1665. discharge the said Goods, as having been seized against all Right and Reason.

That immediately after the said sentence given, the said Merchandizes were again laded, and the said Ship resumed her course to *Cadiz*. But in the meantime, the Term of the said *Permission* or *Dispensation* being expired; the said Ship coming to *Cadiz*, was there seized and confiscated, with all her Lading, *July* the 30. 1665.

Now in regard that all these Disorders happened onely in consequence of this vexatious and perverse manner of proceeding of the English; and from that Delay which was but an effect thereof, the time of freedome being so far spent during this Dispute, that it was impossible to finish the Voyage before it was out; They have reason to demand to be Indemnified.

To the second complaint of the said *Vanbulten*, *Ans.* 24. in the 24. Article; we find by the Acts of the Admiralty Court, the Ship, the *Hare in the field*, with all her Merchandizes (except those that were condemned for lawful prize) were the same year restored, and that the owners of the said Ship could have no expenses, nor damages, she being taken with an enemies goods in her, which was just cause

enough for the taking and seizing of her, and bringing her in.

Preten. Art. 25. *Isaac Fawquier*, and his Associates of Amsterdam, do say, that it is true, that one of their Ships named the *Cavillia*, (*Anthony Raltbensen*, Master) did lade the 13 of January, 1658. in the Island of Sardinia, 2756 *Salmes* of Wheat to carry to *Valentia*, at the rate of 11 *Ryals* freight for each *Sahme*; and that withal he had taken on board his Ship a *Spanish Marques*, with a quantity of baggage, that he had promised to carry for 600 *Ryals* of 8. That the said Ship being arrived at *Valentia*, and busie in unlading her Wheat, there arrived in in the same road three English ships, commanded by Captain *John Stoakes*, who took the said Ship, with part of the Wheat not yet unladen, and with the Goods and Baggage of the said *Spanish Marques*, carried them to *Marseilles*, without allowing the Master any thing for his Freight; neither did the English Commander make him satisfaction for the retardment of his Voyage, nor for the Wages of his Seamen for that time.

Ans. 25, 27. To the 25. and 27. Articles, we Answer; That the Ships were taken by Capt. *Stoakes*, in the time of an open War between England and Spain; and that the complainants do not say but their goods were *contra banda*, and good prize; and therefore it is conceived there could be no pretence to the Freight, for the Ships were likewise forfeited; and if they had them freed, it was of Grace, much more if any freight was paid them, and therefore they ought to give thanks, and not complain.

Preten. Art. 26. *John Rombouts Merchant* of Amsterdam, saith, that one of his Ships named the *Golden Royal*, of which *Cornelius Isbrantson* was Master, belonging to *Flyland*, was taken in January, 1661. near the *Dogger Sand*, by a Scotch Man of War, (the Capt. called *Wuinanth*) and brought to *Leith* in Scotland, and

and that the said Ship being reclaim'd by the *Proprietors*, who made great and serious Endeavours with his Majesty the King of *England*, he was pleased to order the delivery of the said Ship in *October* next following: but immediately after the release of the said Ship, she being in disorder, the *Master* repaired and fitted her with *Guns, Victuals, Artillery, Ammunition*, and all other necessities: And she being ready to sayl into *Holland*, his Majesty was pleased to *revoke* the Release he had made; whereupon the *Magistrate* of *Edinburg* made himself again *Master* of the said Ship by force, and the advantage of the night, and turned out the *Master* and all the *Seamen*.

That the *Proprietors* having represented this to his Majesty, did in the end obtain a *second discharge*, in *August* 1662. the *Master* of the Ship hoping after this to enjoy the full effect of his *Order*, was forced to content *Captain Wutworth*, and to fit out the Ship again, after she had been the second time plundered.

To the 26. *Article*, it is *Answered*; That we *Ans. 26.*
never heard of any *Scotch Man of War*, called *Wutworth*; but true it is, that his Majesty upon the first complaint, did write a peremptory *Letter* to the *Lords* of his *Privy Council* in *Scotland*, in these words.

Being informed that there are 2. Vessels belonging to the States of the United Provinces, the one named the Vogukay, and the other, the Goude Real; and a Bussle taken some of our Subjects: Our will and pleasure is, that you command them to be forthwith restored unto the hands of James Davidfon, or to the Masters of the same Ships who are now in Scotland, to require them: and withal, that express order be given, that none of our Subjects presume, upon whatsoever Pretext or Commission, to take or molest any Ship or Boat belonging to the said States, under all highest pains. This
Letter

Letter was dated the 21. of *August*, 1661.

There was another Letter written by his Majesty, 5 July, 1662. directed to the *Earl of Middleton*, then his Majesties *Commissioner*, making mention of his former Letter, and then adding;

But soon after, upon an humble Petition presented to Us, and our Privy Council of England, by some pretending interest in the said Ships: We appointed our Council to examine the Truth of what was alleadged, and to certifie the same to Us; and in the mean time, to cause the said Ships, with all their materials, to be secured till our farther pleasure. And now, they having examined the whole business, and having reported the same to Us, upon consideration of the whole matter: We do require you, that the said 2. Vessels, with all their materials, be forthwith restored to James Davidson, or to the Masters of the said Ships, who do attend to receive them: Of which, expecting your performance, We bid you farewell.

That the *Magistrate of Edinborough* did any violence; or that the *Master* was constrained to content *Capt. Wutworth* after the Ship had been a second time plundered, was never complained of to his Majesty, and therefore is not like to be true. And seeing the King did so readily order *restitution*, it seems a groundless complaint.

Preten. William Mumma, and his Associates, Merchants of *Amsterdam*, do say, that one of their ships named the *Hercules*, (*David Wouters*, Master) departing from *St. Sebastians*, anno 1657. to go to *St. Lucar* and *Cadiz*, was the 14 of *August* in the same year, taken and detained by the said Captain *John Stoakes*, who took out all the Merchandize laden upon her, with-

without giving him any reasonable satisfaction for his ^{See for} Freight; onely that the said *Comtander* paid him 1500 Ry- ^{the An-}
als of 8. and no more. The said *Munna* and his *Associates* ^{swer to}
do pretend that they ought to be re-imburfed of their Ex- ^{th.s, pag.}
pences, *Damages* and *Interests*. 44.

Albert Lemmerman of *Amsterdam*, says, that in *Octob. 1655. Preten.*
one of the ships named the *St. James*, of the burthen of 300 *Art. 28.*
Tuns, (*Aaron Martin*, Master) coming from *Porto in Portu-*
gal, laden with *Tobacco*, *Sugars*, *Shumack*, and *Elephants Teeth*,
having sprung a Leak at Sea by foul weather, and being there-
by made incapable of prosecuting her Voyage; the said Ma-
ster of the Ship (to avoid a further danger) ran ashore upon
the Coast of *Arundel*; and being there busie in unloading the
Ship of some of her choicest Goods, an Officer came to him,
and commanded him presently to leave his Ship, not permit-
ting him to carry any thing away with him. That the said
Master and *Mariners* being thus constrained to leave the said
Ship and Goods, there fell upon them presently a great num-
ber of the Country people, who by the order, or at least with
the consent of the Officer, pillaged the Ship, carried away all
the *Merchandizes*, and took away the *Cordage*, *Rigging*, and
all to the very bolts and nails, leaving the very bulk of the
Ship worth nothing. And though the said Master made his
complaint of this barbarous proceeding, and in persuit
of the business spent a great deal of his time and money; and
though the *Ministers of State* and the *Admiralty of England*
were fully convinced of the reason of his complaint; yet so it
is, that the said *Lemmerman* could never obtain the least sa-
tisfaction, either by way of Justice or otherwise, but was con-
tinually put off with delays and excuses.

As to the 28. Article, it is Answered; That it *Ans. 28.*
may be very well so; and the parties may escape
with so foul an Act, unless a complaint had been
made against some particular persons of them by
name, that they might have been proceeded a-
gainst, and prosecuted according to the Law of the
Ad-

Admiralty, which hath certain Rules to proceed by against such Offenders; yet we do find in the *Court of Admiralty*, a complaint entered; upon which a *commission of Inquiry*, issued forth for discovery of such persons as had done such violence, but can find no return thereof, so that it seemeth no such discovery could be made.

Preten. Peter Pouilly, Jerome Boshe, the Widow of Heerigen Johnson, Art. 29. the Heirs of Daniel Johnson, Merchants of Amsterdam, do all say, that it is very true, that one of their Ships named the *St. Nicholas*, (of which Baron Claessen Spierdyck was Master) coming in January 1657. from the Isle of *St. Vincent*, was taken by an *English Fregat* call'd the *Mackdetbem*, and was delivered to *Admiral Blake*: That the same Ship being carried to *Lisbon*, was there unladen of all her Merchandize, part whereof was sent to *London*, and the rest sold with the Ship it self at *Lisbon*. The same Ship and goods being reclaimed by the said Merchants in the month of *December* in the same year, 1657. after long and painful pursuits, the said Goods were declared free and exempt from all confiscation, by two successive sentences of the *High Court of Admiralty of England*, the one of the 17 of *January*, and the other on the 20 of *October*, 1659. That there being made in *England*, an exact account of the proceeding upon the sale of the said Ship and Goods, it was found to amount to the sum of 11407 l. 3. s. 9d. sterling: (making 120 m. Florens) And forasmuch as the said Merchants could never enjoy the effects of the said sentence, nor obtain any satisfaction; They pretend that they may demand the same summe, by vertue of the said sentence; with the Expenses, Damages, and Interests.

Ans. 29. To the complaint of *Peter Ravilli*, and others, set forth in the 29. Article, it may receive the same Answer as is made to the complaint of the said *Vanhulsten*, upon the 21 Article.

Laurence

Answered by the *English*.

49

Lawrence Kettles, Merchant of *Amsterdam*, saith, That in *May 1659*. his Ship named the *King David*, (*Oche Alberts* of *Linlopen*, Master) laden with *Salt* at *St. Uval*, and bound for *Dronon* in *Norway*, was taken and carried to *Dunkirk*, by Captain *Louis de Hay*

Pretense.
Art. 30.

To the 30. *Article*, We answer, that the Captain was neither an *English Subject*, nor had any *English Commission*, and therefore the *English* cannot be responsible for his action.

Ans.
30.

William Johnson Brunan saith, That in the Month of *Pretense*. *April, 1659*. his Ship named the *Black Raven* (*James Johnson Vanderbell*, Master) coming from *Rochel* laden with *Salt* was taken in the Channel by an *English man of Warr*, called *John Jaquerson* bill. That the said Ship being brought to *Dunkirk* the Governour released her by order of His Majesty, but she was afterward seized by Order of the Admiralty of *England*; so that the Master was constrained after the pursuit of one Month, to redeem his Ship with the sum of 3333 *Livres* 17 *Solz*.

Art. 31.

As to the 31. *Article*, It is answered that the Master of the Ship knew his Ship, or some of her Lading, to be subject or liable, in some respect, to *Confiscation*, that he voluntarily would so redeem her; and for such voluntary act, no satisfaction can be required.

Ans.
31.

John Vanderbell and his Associates, of *Amsterdam*, say that it is very true, that in the year 1659. the Ship named the *Salamander* (*Albert Jaquerson*, Master) coming from *Malaga* to go to *Amsterdam*, was attacked, taken and brought to *Toulon* in *France*, by an *English man of Warr*. That the Master and the Interested having upon their complaint obtained a Release, which was adjudged afterwards, That before she should be absolutely discharged, the Interested should furnish the sum of

Pretense.
Art. 32.

to get clear of the business, and to deliver themselves from this vexation, were necessitated to pay the said sum for Redemption and Ransome thereof. That the recovery of the money having been made by that Rule upon the Goods; and the Interested having paid it at Toulon, could not yet obtain the effect of that Release, but were disappointed of the Money, as also of the Ship and Goods.

Ans^r. 32. To the 32. Article, We say that seeing the Captain complained of, hath no name, nor the ransome pretended to be paid for him, any sum, it may as well be a Barretty of the Master of the Salamander, as an act of an English man: but whosoever he was that took him, and whatsoever he had for composition, undoubtedly the owner of the Salamander knew he could justifie the capture, or they would not have compounded with him in the Ports of the French King, their good Allie, where they might have had justice against a Pyrate.

Pretense. Benjamin Lanson, the son of Julien Lanson deceased, re-
Art. 33. presents that in the year 1655, certain Parliament ships took away out of the ship called the Medea (Herman Sue-
 rinse, Master) these goods following, 92 Pipes of Oyl, 283. Chests of Soap; 8. Bales of Cotten; 102. Barrels of Sulphur; 14 Bales of Galis. All which belonged to the said Julien Lanson; and that the said goods were placed in manner of Sequestration in the hands of John Sparrow, Richard Hill, Richard Blackwell, Samuel Wilson, Humphrey Blake, and Robert Turpin; being all Commissioners established by the Admiralty for Prize good.

That the 23. of December 1657. the very Admiralty it self ordered the said Commissioners to make restitution of the said goods, or of the monies raised thereupon, to the said Julien Lanson; But that notwithstanding a constant solicitation of three years continuance for a dispatch, the said Commissioners would not yet be perswaded to comply with the said sentence.

That

Answered by the English.

51

That in the year 1660. the said Commissioners were the second time formally condemned to the said restitution; there being likewise adjudged to the said *Lansan* upon his accopt then produced, the sum of 3385 pounds 2 shillings and 10 pence, sterl. or 36000 Florents.

Now in regard that the said *Julien* could never receive the benefit either of the one or the other sentence, he demands it now with charges, damages, and interest.

To the 33. Article we answer, That the neat proceed of the goods therein mentioned, amounted to no more then 1841 pounds, and that they themselves at last, left the dispute undetermined: so that if they did not receive the fruit they expected from the said Decree, they may blame themselves for not making a more effectual prosecution.

Answer

33.

William Belin de la Garde, Merchant of Amsterdam, saith that in the Moneth of May, 1655. some ships of the Parliament of England did carry to London a ship named *the Hare in the Field* (*John Kin, Master*;) and though by sentence of the High Court of Admiralty, it was declared, that three parts of the Goods should be discharged; to wit, 7 Bales of Linnen, 1 Bale of Yellow Linnen, 4 Cask of Mercery ware; all belonging to the said *De la Garde*: And though in pursuance of the said sentence, most of the said Goods were restored to him, yet so it is, that a great part of those Goods were quite spoyled, and the rest so perished and damnified, that they lost much of their just value.

Pretense.
Artic. 34.

See for the
Answer to
this Pre-
tense, pa.
53.

The same person complains again, that one of his ships called the *Cross of Jerusalem* (*Peter Johnson, Master*, Native of *Purmerent*) being set upon and taken by a Vessel of the Parliament of England, was in June 1655. carried to Plymouth, and in August following, to London. That the said *La Garde* having represented (by certain persons whom he authorized) the injury and violence that had been

35.

The pretended Dutch Damages

done to the said ship; and having demanded the release thereof, the Court of Admiralty finding themselves convinced by the force of Reason and Truth, did agree to release her by a sentence of the 18. of June 1656. and did Ordain that the said ship should be restored to the said *De la Garde*, together with the freight of the goods that were laden on her, according to the *Bills of Lading* that were produced. And forasmuch as the said *De la Garde* could not enjoy the effect of the said sentence, but onely in part: And that during the time of three Months, while they said ship lay seized, he could not onely make no profit, but was likewise obliged to pay the *Seamens* wages, and to entertain them with *Viduals*, undergoing a great expence before he could obtain the sentence; for which he demands to be indemnified. The said *De la Garde* being interested not onely in the ship and freight, but also in two *Parcels* the one of 65, and the other of 3 Bales of Linnen of Roan, did in fine obtain that they might be also comprehended in the said *Restitution* adjudged him by two several sentences, the one of the 25 of February, and the other of the 4. of July 1656. And forasmuch as all the said Merchandizes were not delivered to the said *De la Garde*, nor to his *Affurers*, to whose use he had made over the profit of the same: And also that by the long seizure, and other mischances that happened thereupon, their value was diminished by one quarter: Whereas on the contrary, if the said English ship had not done them this Injury there had been got at least 30. per cent. so that the said Complainant doth believe that he may demand to be Indemnified.

Pretense. The same *De la Garde* doth complain that one of his
Art. 36. ships called the *Golden Fortune* (*Francis Johnson* of Amsterdam, Master) was taken in July 1655. and carried to *Pouilly* by Captain *Green*, being then in Commission and under Oath to the State of England; and forasmuch as the said *De la Garde* did make it evidently to appear, that when the said ship was taken and reclaimed, the propriety was solely in himself: and that the said Captain had extremely abused his Commission, by vertue of which he could not

Arm.

Arm himself but against the *Subjects* of the King of France. The said *High Court of Admiralty* by their *sentence* of the 28. of July 1055. did not onely decree a full release of the said ship, but did also order, That the said *Henry Green* and all others, should restore the said ship with her appertinences, without any reserve; and also to pay to the *Owners* the freight which the Master of the said ship was to have had for the carriage of the said Goods that were found aboard her, and taken by the said *Henry Green*. And though according to the said *sentence*, the said restitution ought to have been effective, and the payment made; yet so it is, that the said freight was not paid, nor the ship restored until they had taken away, and pillaged more of what did belong to her.

The same person doth further complain, That in August 1655. one of his ships named the *St. James* (*Peter Johnson* of *Amsterdam*, Master) returning from the *Netherlands* toward *Amsterdam*, was assaulted, taken, and carried to *Tover*, by an English Captain (*Edward Goodwin* by virtue of a Commission from *England*). That the *High Court of Admiralty*, being duly informed of the injustice of the Prize, did give release to the said ship, and by a *sentence* of the 28. of November, 1055. ordered the said *Edward Goodwin* to make speedy and full restitution, which was not done; and the said *De la Garde* did not enjoy the effect of the said *sentence*, but onely in part; the restitution having been made by little and little, in four months time, and therefore he demands his damages. Pretense. Art. 37.

To the 34, 35, 36, and 37. Articles, The complaints therein contained, are to be answered as to the complaints of *Van Hulten*, set forth in the 21 Article; viz. that there is no complaint entered in the *Admiralty* that can be found; whereas not onely complaint, ought to have been made, but likewise proof of the Truth of such complaint, which being not done, there can.

can be no cause of *Complaint* now made of the want of *Justice*, himself not prosecuting any farther to have the said *Sentence* put in due *Execution*. Nor can they make any *Demand* here, in regard the ship was taken in the time when there was *Hostility* between *France*, and *Cromwell*, and the said *L' Guard* being a *French-man*.

Pretense. *Godfrey Wasseburgh* dwelling at *Amsterdam*, complains
Art. 38. that an *English* ship, commanded by Captain *Christopher Mennys*, did in the Year, 1658. near the *Barbadoes* take the ship called the *Charity*, which he carried with her lading to *Jamaica*, where he caused the said Goods by Order of the *Admiralty* of *England* residing in that *Island*, to be discharged, and amongst the rest, two Cases of fine *Linnen*, belonging to the said *Wasseburgh*. And further, that since *Oliver Cromwell*, who took upon him at that time the *Stile* of *Protector* of *England*, knowing that the said ship, the *Charity* was an *English Vessel* set out by *English Merchants*, some living at *London*, and others in this *Country*, to whom the *Trade* of *Barbadoes* was not forbidden, did declare, that the said ship and goods in her were free, so that a good part of the said *Merchandizes* was restored to the owners, Nevertheless, the said *Wasseburgh* could never obtain restitution of those two Cases of fine *Linnen*.

Answe 38. To the 38. Article ; We Answer, That it is true, that Captain *Mennys* did take such a ship which was afterwards restored entire, as it was brought in, save only what might be plundered by the *Seamen* : (which no care can prevent) but by the *Act* of *Navigation* ; the whole ship and goods ought to have been *Confiscated*, but the *Intention* of the *Law* was deluded by some *English Men*, pretending a *Propriety* in the goods, who never since made any demand of the goods mentioned in this Article.

Answered by the English.

55

John Van Wickford, and his Associates, do complain, that one of their Ships called *Campen* was attacked, taken, and carried to *Jamaica* by Three English *Frigates*, and that the said Ship was since released after it was known that it was not laden with any goods of *Contrabanda*: But in the mean while there was taken out of her a Quantity of goods, and by reason of this loss, the ship could not accomplish her Voyage, for which they demand Satisfaction.

Pretense:
Art. 35.

To this 39. Article, we Answer as to the Preceding Answer 39. Complaint.

William Van Meekrel and his Associates, Proprietours of the ship called the *Peace*, and of her Cargazon, do complain that on the 26 of Feb. 1655. the said ship having taken in some Slaves upon the Coast of *Guinea*, and that she had put them off for Sugars at the *Barbadoes*, where she had also traded for Elephants Teeth, and other Merchandise, was attacked upon the open Seas, and carried to the *Barbadoes* by a Parliament Vessel of England, of the Squadron of Admiral Penn. And although the Interested made their Complaint, and represented the Injuries and Wrongs that had been done them unto *Cromwell*; which Complaints were from time to time seconded by the continual instances of the Ambassadors by Order from the States, yet so it is, that they could never obtain any satisfaction, neither for ship nor goods, for which they now demand it.

Pretense.
Art. 40.

To the 40. Article, we Answer, That the said ship, the *Peace*, was taken as trading contrary to the Act for Navigation, and according to the practise of the *Holland West India Company*, who constantly give Letters of Mart to all their ships, to take Vessels that trade to any of their Plantations.

Answer 40.

Abraham, and *John Clawsen Ritsert*, Merchants, dwelling at Rotterdam, do represent, that the ships, *Red Lion*, and *Giel*

Pretense.
Art. 41.
den

The pretended Dutch Damages

den Port, upon each of which they had *Ensured* 2000 *Florens* departing from *Bordeaux* in May 1661. and arriving at *New found Land*, the 14. of June following. were there taken by an *English ship of War*, called the *Jersey*; *Richard Hack*, Captain, who pillaged her, and took away her best, and most Valuable Goods, and sent her after ward to *Portsmouth*. And though upon the 5. of *October* following, the same *ship* and *Goods* were declared *free*, this yet notwithstanding, the *Restitution* was not made but in part, the *Goods* that were taken away remaining in the hands of those that took them. Now so far as in the *Quality* of being *Ensured*, they were condemned the 30. of *April* 1661. by two several sentences of the Commissioners for *sea Affairs*, and *Assurance* of *Rotterdam*, to re-imburse. and indemnifie the *interested* in proportion to what they *signed*, for the *loss* that they have suffered upon the said *Merchandizes*: And that the said *loss* hath been since valued by *Arbitratours*, upon the *ship*, the *Fed Lion*, at 44. and the *ship*, the *Golden Port*, at 38. *per Cent*. They demand Satisfaction.

Ans^r.
41.

To the 41. *Article*, We say that the ship was taken trading contrary to the *Act* of *Navigation*, and therefore *Legally Confiscate*; and if any thing was restored; it was of *Grace*, and though the *Interested* might have recourse upon their *Assurers*, who were obliged to Indemnifie the *Assured* against all kind of *Losses*, yet the *Insurers* had no colour of *pretence* against the *English*.

Pretense. Paul Timmers, and his *Associates* dwelling at *Rotterdam*, do
Art. 42. say, that one of their ships, named the *Stroy Toncker* (*Jum Alberts Master*) coming for *Bordeaux* laden with *Wines*, and *Aquavite*, was in the month of *July*, 1661. attacked, and taken near the *Vaaz*, and carried to *Dover* by an *English Captain*, named *John Penny*; And though it were easie to make it appear Evidently that the said *ship* and *goods* were taken from the *Owners*, without *Justice* and *Reason*; so that they

they ought to have promised *Restitution* without delay, especially such earnest and pressing Instances being made for the same : And that the *Injustice* of this *Alien* was sufficiently represented to the *High Court of Admiralty*, who ought to have taken *Cognizance* of it ; Nevertheless, the said *Interested*, after they had taken much pains, and been at much expence, were obliged to *Compound* with the said *Captain Penny*, upon very unjust Conditions, and to give him 200^l. *sterling*, though the *Wine* were in part *spoiled*, and that the rest had lost the *half* of its value, after so long a time.

To the 42. *Article*, We say, That if the *Complainant* *Answ. 42.* had not the *patience* to attend the *due proceedings* of the *Admiralty*, for a *decision* of his *pretended right*, but *Anticipated* it by a *voluntary composition*, with the *Captain* ; It must necessarily be concluded that he was *conscious* of his *guilt*, and therefore durst not stand the *Trial*.

Simon Tunemans, and his *Associates*, dwelling at *Rotterdam*, do *Complain*, that having in *July*, 1662. sent one of their ships named the *Swan*, to the *fishing* of *Whales* in *Green-Land*, was hindered from the *beginning* of his *fishing*, and so evilly entreated by an *English Man of War* that took all his *Schallopis*, *Cordage*, and *Nets*, *Oares*, and *Sails*, and all his necessary *Instruments* ; that finding himself no longer able to continue his *fishing*, he was constrained to retire, and return to *Rotterdam*, for which he demands *Indemnity*. *Pretense. Art. 43. See 58. for this Answ.*

The same doth further represent, that another of his ship named the *Collier*, (*Gerard Cornelisen* Master) coming from *ourdeauk*, was taken by an *English Man of War*, and carried to *Portsmouth* ; and he alledgeth, that the damage he received in that *Encounter* ought to be made good to him, *cum omni causa & accessione*. *Pretense. Art. 44. See 59. for this Answ.*

Henry Van Leith, and his *Associates*, dwelling at *Dort*. doe *Pretense. re- Art. 45.*

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represent that in the year, 1661. one of their ships, called the *Prince William*, (*John Werbeck* Master) being at Anchor at the entrance of the Harbour at Plymouth, under the Canon of the Castle, was attacked by the Burgesses, and Inhabitants of that place, who took from him his Sails, Cables, Cordage, and other necessaries. That the said Burgesses not daring to bring the said ship into any Harbour, because they knew there was none could approve of the Tyracy; extorted from the Master of the ship, by way of Ransom the sum of 26^l. 10. *shil. sterling*.

Answer to To the 43, 44, 45. Articles, we can give no Answer, untill the Persons complained of, be Named, and the Circumstances more Explained.

Pretense. The said *Henry Van Leith*, and his Associates say yet further, that on the 2. of June following, the same ship being Arriv'd before the same Harbour of Plymouth w. s again Attacked by a Captain, named *Stephen Evers*, apparently at the Instigation of the said Burgers; who took him and carried him into Ireland; and though they made the most Active Instances, and all possible endeavours for it, yet so it is, that they could not obtain the Restitution of the ship or Merchandizes, nor the value of the one, or of the other.

Answer. 46. To the 46. Article, That *Stephen Evers* was no English Man, nor had any English Commission, and therefore we cannot Answer for Him.

Pretense. The Proprietours of the ship named the *Heele of Dort*, as also *Jacob Vandergraff*, *Isaac Biesheuvel*, and their Associates, as Freightours, and Proprietours of the goods, do say, that the said ship being sunk at Harwich, the Burgers of the Town, and the Souldiers of the Garrison of the Castle, instead of succouring and comforting the Master of the said ship in his misfortune, as they were obliged, did cut his Sails and Cordage, and put him quite out of condition to set sail; and
after

after this, they pillag'd his *ship*, and took away the goods that were laden upon her; so that the *Interested* could not recover any thing, neither in *part*, nor in *whole*, notwithstanding all the endeavours they used; so that it cannot be denyed but that they ought to be *Indemnified*, with *Costs*, and *Interests*.

To the 47. *Article*, That no time is mentioned, nor *Answ. 47.*
persons named that are complained of; nor is it *alleadg-*
ed, that any *Appeal* was made for *Justice*.

John Gychen, Theodore Van berweers, and their *Associates*, Pretense.
all *Merchants*, dwelling at *Dort*, do say, that one of their *Arti. 48.*
ships called the *Prince*, whereof (*Laurence Davids* Captain)
who was taken near the *Caribes*, by five *English ships*, and
brought to the *Barbadoes*, under pretence that the said *La-*
urence Davids might discover the design the *English* had to
surprize the *Island of Jamaica*. And forasmuch as by rea-
son thereof, the said ship could not finish her *Voyage*, they
thereby lost the profit which they did infallibly believe to
make, as well upon the *Cargason*, as upon the *Return*; and
on the *contrary*, by that hinderance, they suffered great
Losses, and pretend to be *Indemnified*.

To the 48. *Article*, It is Answered, That the *Com- Answ. 48.*
plainant doth not affirm that ever he made any de-
mand of *Satisfaction*; nor have we any *Evidence* that
he received any *Injury*, and therefore we think the *Ar-*
ticle to be *frivolous*, and out of time.

Albert Arentsen, Merchant, dwelling at the *Brill* complains Pretense.
that about the middle of *Sep. 1659*, a bark of his serving *Arti. 49.*
for the *fishing of Herrings* did meet between the *Maas*, and
the *Sea*, an *English ship*, commanded by one *Captain Hamil-*
ton, who in a *frolic*, without any offence in any manner
offered him, *Boarded* him, *took* him, and carried him to *Tar-*
mouth.

Answer
49.

To the 49. 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 61, 62, 63, 64, 68, 70, 71, 72. We Affirm the several Actions therein mentioned, were not done by *English Commissions*; and if they were done by any *Foreign Commissions*, *Portugal*, *Swedes*, or any *Other*; we are no more responsible for them, then the *Hollanders* would be for those *Hundred Ships* and their *Charges* that were taken by *Holland's Ships*, and *Persons*, from the *English*, by *Spanish Commissions*, in the time of the late Warr between the *King of Spain*, and *Cromwell*.

Pretense.
Art. 50.

Leonard Licobion, and *John Ham*, Merchants, dwelling at *Enchuyssen*, do complain that in *August 1660*. an *English Captain*, (called *George Wotworth*) did seize at *Haymouth* near *Berwick*, and carried away, two ships for *Herring fishing* belonging to them. The One, the *Prince of Aurange* (*Vemmo Claessen* Master) and the Other, the *Three Golden Herrings*, Commanded by the *Masters-Mate*, *Peter Johnson*, which were unladen, and their *Cargason* sent to *London*, where it was sold; It is true, that after great instance and long solicitation, the *Commander of Haymouth*, did release the said ships, and referred them to *Captain Bronsart*, of *Munckedam*, but they never got the rest, nor satisfaction for the *Herrings*, *Netts*, *Cordage*, *Anchors*, *Vidualls*, and other necessities of the ships which were utterly lost; as also a 9th part of the said ships, which was condemned by the *High-Court of Admiralty* of the *Norih-Holland*, as an *acknowledgement*, and that without prejudice to the *Charge* which the said *Captains* have been at to bring home the ships into their Country.

Ans^r. 50.

To the 50. Article, We never heard of the Two Ships therein named, and less of the Men, called *Commissioners of Haymouth*, who are said to have released them. *Haymouth* being a very small Village, consisting of a Dozen or Sixteen *Fisher-Mens* *Hovells*.

Leonard

Leonard Licoghton, and John Ham, do represent further, Pretense. that in the Year 1659. one of their ships, namely the *Forest*, Arti. 51. (*Herman Janssen of Enchbussen, Master*) was attacked, taken, carried away, and sold, at Yarmouth, by an English *Man of War* and that the ship was likewise sold with her Herrings, Salt, Caske, and other necessary Instruments for fishing, to one George England Alderman of Yarmouth, interested in the said *Man of War*. See for the Answer to these Pretenses, pa. 62.

The same person saith further, that in the year 1660. Pretense. the same *Man of War*, (*Wotworth*) took one of his Barques Arti. 52. at the Herring-fishing, named the *Faith*, (*Cornelius Barentson Kelocker Master*) and carried it to Montross in Scotland.

Peter Peterson, (*Masters Mate*) dwelling at Enchbussen, Pretense. complains that in the Year 1659 he was taken with his ship Arti. 53. named the *Green Tree*, fishing for Herrings, laden with seven Last and a half of Herrings, by an English ship, of which the Captain was called Cooler, who carried him to Ely.

Roemer Cant, Purgomaster, and Cornelius Mossel, Schepen of Enchbussen, do represent; that in September 1655. a *Man of War* Pretense. that went from Dunkirk, and was mann'd from Thence, took Arti. 54. Two of their ships upon the Sea, fishing for Herrings, the One named the *St. Peter*, of which (*Reyn Engelse of Egmont was Master*.) And the Other named the *Turtle*, (of which *Cornelius Janssen* was Master;) which Two ships were carried to Dunkirk; That they have made very many pressing Instance for release of the said Two ships, but could obtain nothing, onely it was permitted them to make an Agreement; so that the said Interested to obtain their release, were constrained to pay the sum of 5277. Livres, 3. Solz, of which they demand Restitution, with Indemnity, for the rest of their ships.

Cornelius Olphersen, dwelling at Enchbussen, Complains Pretense. that in the Year, 1655. a ship of his named the *Arms of Art. 55.*

The pretended Dutch damages

Nimmegen, of which *Richard Trene* of *Enchuyssen* was Master, coming from *Rouen* laden with *French Goods*, was taken in the Channel, by an *English Captain* (one *Green*.) That the Goods were declared *Prize*, but with express condition that the freight should be paid to the Master of the ship: And though in pursuance thereof, he ought to have received the said freight, and to be put into the condition he was in before he was taken, as to his *Cordage*, *Anchors*, *Sails*, *Cables*, and other necessities of his ship, which the said Captain and his men had taken from him; yet so it is, that after a great deal of pains and solicitation, and expence, he never recovered more then 2000 *Florens*.

Ans^w
55.

To the 55. Article, We say that the Complainant had his freight adjudged him; and if it were not fully paid him, why did he accept of less, without appealing to the Court, who would have seen their own sentence fully executed?

Pretense
Art. 56.

See this
Ans^w p.
60.

Gerard Seager, Furgomaster of *Enchuyssen* and his Associates, Owners of, and interested in the ship called the *Fortune*, do say, That the said ship departing from the *Texel* on the 16 of *December*, 1659. was about two days after met at Sea, and fallen foul upon by two other ships near the *Ile of Wight*; so that being very Leaky and unfit to pursue her Voyage, she was constrained to put into the first Harbour; and for avoiding present danger, took her Course for *Weymouth* in *Portland*, where being arrived in the Road, she cast Anchor, with intent to send out one to ask leave of the Governour before she entred the Port Whereupon the 20. of *December*, in the morning, three *English Vessels* came directly to her; One of which was Commanded by Captain *Peter Morell*, who without having received any offence, took her, pillaged her, and brought her to *Dunkirk*: where the Associates of the said Captain plundered her of all that was left, as *Vituals*, *Cordage*, &c.

Symon

Simon Semeynse, Burgo^mister of the said Town of En-
chuyssen, and his Associates say that in September 1659. a
ship of theirs serving in the Herring fishing, called the Aa-
ron, (*John Ar. nsen*, Master) coming from the Fishery, la-
den with about 44 Tun of salt Herrings, and 10 Tun of
Fresh Herrings, was attacked and taken at Sea, and car-
ried to Tarmouth by an English man of War, called *Alexan-
der Simmons*. That the same Man of War having taken
out of the said ship all the said Herrings, both fresh and
salt; as also all the Sails and Cordage; after he had kept
the said Master in Arrest 7 Months, so that he was utterly
ruined; he constrained him to come to a Composition, and
to oblige himself by the interposition of one *John Gardi-
ner* to pay him the sum of 21 7 Florens, 2 Sol^s.

Pre tense.
Art. 57.

To the 57. Article, The Complainant confesseth
he compounded with the Captain, and voluntarily agreed
by the interposition of his own friend, and therefore
can have no cause for complaint of Injustice done
him.

Ans^r.
57.

Heerge Petrus Molenear, and his Associates, dwelling at
Enchuyssen, do say, that one of their ships called the Corn-
mill, of which *Peter Cornelissen* was Commander, being arri-
ved in Greenland, was discovered the 6 of July 1662. far
enough to the North from the remotest point of any part
of the Coast, and 24 Leagues at least from the Bay Disco,
by an English fregat named the *Mary*, of which *John Clarke*
was Captain. That the said Captain obliged the said
Commander to come aboard him, where he kept him
Prisoner 3 days and nights, without any reason, and not-
withstanding all the instances, intreaties, and desires, of the
said Commander.

Pre tense.
Art. 58.

See this
Ans^r. P.
65.

That after this the said Captain carried the said Com-
mander in his ship toward the Bay, where the English Ad-
miral lay, and would not dismiss him until he had taken
from

from him by force 4 *Shallops*, 12 *Fishing Lines*, 20 *Nets*, 8 *Harpons*, 4 *Shallop sails*, and all the *Oars*, and other necessaries for the whole *Whale fishing*, which cast him into such disorder, that in the most proper season of the *Fishing* he was constrained to abandon it, and return home.

Preteuse. *Cornelius Peterson, Lowen, and Peter Adrianson Van Ley,*
Art. 59. dwelling at *Purmerent* do represent that one of their ships, named the *Wooden Fort*, on the 2 of *August* 1662. being *fishing* for *Whales* about 5 or 6 *Leagues* from the *Coast* toward the *bay* of *Belfont*, and having the day before taken a *Whale* 10 *Leagues* from *Land*, was attacked by 2 *English Vessels* of which one was a *Fregat* commanded by *Captain John Clark* and the other a *Pinnace*, of which *John Piper* was *Captain*, and after they had committed several outrages upon him, he was carried by them into the *Bay* of *Belfont* to the *English Admiral*, *John Mandrey*; and though the said *Admiral* could not pretend any right to the *Whale* that had been taken; and confessed he had nothing to pretend to it, if it were taken 14 or 15 *Leagues* from the *coast*; and notwithstanding all the *Mariners* of the ship the *Wooden Fort*, did declare that it was taken at that distance, yet the said *Admiral* did not onely take the said *Whale*, but also the *Fins* of another; 2 *Shallops*, 12 *Lines*, 24 *Oars*, 24 *Nets*, 4 *Harpons*, and many other *Instruments* necessary both for *Fishing* and *Navigation*; so that the said ship finding her self by that means disabled to continue her *fishery*, the *Interested* have reason to demand *reparation* for their *damages*.

Pretenſe. *Jacob Jenniſſen Winding* and his *Aſſociates*, do ſay, That
Arti. 60. on the 3 of *August* 1662. one of their ships named the *Prince William*, of which *William Jacobſon* was *Commander*, being *fishing* for *Whales* in *Greenland*, the said ship was driven by a small *Wind* near to *Belfont*, within 5 or 6 *Leagues* of the *Coast*; and there met *Captain John Clark* in *Company* with another fair *English ship*, well mounted.

That

That the said *John Clark* did first make a shot over him, and then *Another* directly at him, and so forced the *Commander* to come aboard him. And while the said *Commander* was aboard the said *Fregat*, with some of his *Seamen*, the men of the *Fregat* entered the ship *Prince William*, and took out of her by force, as follows, 2 *Shallops*, 18 *Liners*, 23 *Nets*, 10 *Harpons*, 10 *Foregangers*, 20 *Oars*, 2 *Sails*, 4 *Hatchets*, 1 *sitting Knife*, and other *Instruments*; and moreover, the *Captain* extorted from him for his two shot which he had made, 20 *Florens* in money, 4 *Cheeses*, 2 *Barrels* of *Brandy*, and a bag of *Grout*; so the said *Commander* being by reason of this pillage, put out of all condition to continue his fishing, was constrained to return home.

John Claessen, Merchant and his *Associates*, dwelling in the *Ryp*, do complain, That one of their ships named the *Fisher*, of which *John Arissen Brack* was *Commander*, being in June 1662. arrived in *Greenland* to fish for *Whales*, had there the ill luck to receive such damage and disorder by the *Ice*, that to stop his *Leak*, and caulk his ship, he was constrained to draw near the *Coast*; and in pursuit thereof, the said *Commander* the 26 of the said *Moneth*, entered with his ship into the said *Harbour*, called *Green-Hauberg*, in *Spits. Bergen*, and caused his ship to be there *Carined*, to stop her *Leak*; where the said ship being thus repaired, and ready to return to the fishing, the said *Captain John Clark* came directly upon him, and took from him 4 *Shallops*, 9 *Liners*, 15 *Nets*, 24 *Oars*, some *Sails*, and *Masts*, a great quantity of *Hatchets*, and all sorts of *Knives* and *Utensils* necessary for fishing; so that by this means the said *Commander* found himself disabled to continue the fishing.

To the 58, 59, and 60. Article, It is answered; Answer to

That the Country of *Greenland* was discovered by the *English* in the reign of *Queen Elizabeth*; about the beginning of *King James* his reign, the *Kings Standard*

58, 59,
60.

dard was set up, and the *dominion thereof* assumed to be in His Majesty, by the name of King James his New-Land: in pursuance whereof, his said Majesty did by several Acts of State, assert his right thereunto; and particularly the 10. of January 1613. his pleasure was signified unto Sr. Noel Caroon Knight, Ambassador for the States of the United Provinces, as followeth; viz. That the said Country of Greenland, together with the *fishing of Whales* upon that Coast, and all other *Commodities* arising from thence, do properly belong to his Majesty, *Jure Dominii*, His Subjects having been the first discoverers thereof, as was made manifest unto the Lords of his Majesties Privy Council; and possession taken in the name, and on the behalf of his Majesty, by erecting his Highnesses Standard on that place, and therefore that without leave first obtained from his Majesty, or from those to whom his Highness had granted the sole use and possession thereof, it is not lawful for any other of his Majesties Subjects (much less for Strangers) to fish or abide there: And whosoever should presume to attempt any such thing, (as it appeared the *Hollanders* had done) especially being forewarned as they had been the year before) if thereupon any prejudice or loss did happen unto them, either in their persons, or goods, by being forc'd to depart, or having their Commodities taken from them, they cannot justly complain of any wrong, for they came thither upon their own perils.

And in pursuance of their Right, his Then Majesty and King Charles the First, of blessed Memory, and their Subjects, by their Authority, having constantly asserted and maintained the *fishing in Bell Sound, Green Har-*

Harbour, and the *Harbours* and *places* adjacent, against all Nations which have intruded, and in particular, in the year 1618. in the defence and exercise of this Right, therein the *English* sustained great *damages*, to the value of 66436 pounds 15 *shillings*, by the *Hollanders* and *Zealanders*; the doing whereof was disowned by the *States*, as a *depredation*, and *satisfaction* treated upon by *Commissioners*; who not agreeing, it was referred to his *Majesty*, who awarded 22000 pounds to the *English Merchants*, but no part thereof was ever paid: And as a farther testimony of their Right by *Occupancy*, the *English* are the onely persons that ever did *winter* there.

That the *Dutch* and *Netherlanders*, to render this Right as ineffectual as they could, have oftentimes of late years ridden with their *ships* before the said *Harbours*, to disturb the *fishing* of the *English*, by *scaring* and diverting the *Whales* from coming in: To prevent which, the *English* have to their great trouble and damage, been compelled to leave their *fishing* in the *Harbours*, and come forth to warn them away, both by fair means, and by force; which *warning* the *Dutch* have ever used to receive, and to submit to the *English* right by their *departure* accordingly; but no damage was ever heretofore pretended for the same.

Nevertheless, in the Year 1660, and 1661. the *Subjects* of the *United Netherlands* growing more numerous and insolent upon that *Coast*, complaint thereof being made to his *Royal Highness* the *Duke of York*, Lord High Admiral of *England*, his said *Highness* was pleased in the Year 1662. to send Captain *John Clark*

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with one of his Majesties Vessels called the *Little Mary*, to protect the *fishing*; who in order thereunto, did warn the *Dutch* off from that Coast, where the *English* used to *fish*, and have right of *fishing*.

As to the particulars mentioned; We answer, that Captain *Clark*, and the others named therein, being *Mariners* and abroad upon their several employments, full answer cannot be given thereunto; but certain it is, that *no claim* hath hitherto been made by any person whatsoever in any of his Majesties Courts of justice, nor demand elsewhere; which gives just occasion to conclude that all those complaints are groundless.

All that we can hear of is, That two ships of the *Hollanders*, riding in one of the *English Harbours*, called *Fair Fore-land*, alias, *Sir Thomas Smiths Bay*, contrary to order before given by the aforesaid Cap. *Clark*, were by him forced to depart: from whom he took only 5 *Shallops*, with some other *fishing instruments*, whereby to disable them from farther disturbance of *fishing* in the *English Harbours*, which could not be much damage unto them, the season for *fishing* at Sea (which was their design) being then past.

For the ship called the *Wooden Fort*, from which it is said there was a *Whale* taken, it is affirmed, that she was riding within two Leagues of *Bell point*, in the mouth of the Harbour, which is a place proper to do mischief to the *English* in *scaring* and diverting the *Whales*, but not fit to *fish* in, and the said Captain *Clark* coming on board, and finding a *Whale* newly killed, caused the said *Whale*, as also 2 *Shallops* to be

be taken from him; being there in contempt of his Majesties Authority after warning given, and in contempt of his Highness Commission: But the said ship had in her Hold to the quantity of 5 or 6 Whales in Bubber, and Finns, which he did not meddle withall, conceiving them to have been taken at Sea.

As to the fourth ship, for the reasons aforesaid, no particular accompt can be given thereof, but by all that is alleaged, it appears that Captain Clark onely took from her such *Mensils*, as might disable them from *fishing in* or *before* the Harbour, to the disturbance of the English; which His Majesties Subjects hold themselves bound to defend, so long as his Majesty shall please to assert his interest, and rights of *fishing*.

William Johnson Kreigt, dwelling at Graft, saith, That Pretense. one of his ships *fishing* for Herrings, named the *Charity*, Art. 61. (Martin Geritzen Masters Mate) returning from *fishing*, laden with 21 Last of Herrings; and having withal 120 Livres in money, which he had received for a Last of Herrings that he had sold, was upon the 13. of September 1661. attacked about 8 Leagues from the Texa, and taken by one Captain Sadlington, and carried to Colebo-ster; where being arrived, the said Masters Mate saw his ship unladen, and was afterwards constrained to carry her to Wesnoo, where he was forced to abandon all. See for the Answer to the 61, 62, 63, 64. in pag. 60.

Nicholas Corssen of Adrichen, Burgomaster of the Town of Vlaerding, complains that one of his ships named the *Crescent*; of which Henry Bastiaens was Masters Mate, be-

Pretense. Art. 62.

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ing laden with 14 Lasts of Herrings, was in August 1659. taken by Captain White of Newcastle, whose Associates (as the said Nicholas Corssen is informed) dwelt at Leith in Scotland.

Pretense. *Aaron de Vosse*, Burgomaster of the same Town, saith
 Art. 63. that one of his ships fishing for Herring, named the Fox, of which *Joseph Foppen* was Master, being departed with many other Vessels for the said Fishery, and being laden with 285 Barrels and a half of Herring, was taken the 11 of July 1660. by the above named Captain *Geo. Wortworth* of Leith in Scotland; whither the ship being brought, the said *Aaron de Vosse* took a great deal of pains, and made great solicitation for the Restitution of his ship and Goods, as also for the reparation of damages suffered by him, but notwithstanding all his pains and solicitations, he could not obtain the restitution of one penny.

Pretense. *John Martensen*, Olden Roggen, Schepen of the same Town,
 Art. 64. complains, That a ship of his, of the burden of 54 Tun being gone to Sea to fish, and being upon the 13 of April 1659. about 3 Leagues to the Northwards of the Sables, was attacked, taken, and carried to Newcastle, by a Captain called *John of London*.

Pretense. *George Andriessen* formerly Master of the ship called the
 Art. 65. *St. Peter*, doth complain, That being departed from Middleburgh in Zealand the 18. of December 1661. armed with a Commission from the States to go to the West-Indies, was taken and pillaged 10 Leagues from Cape de Cruze, in the Island of Cuba, by a Captain named *James Young*, who had fitted his ship at London, and had his retreat in the Island of Jamaica; which Prize was taken the 24. of May 1662. and from the ship which was pillaged there was taken and carried away, (besides what the Seamen took) all the Cargazon and Merchandize that had been entrusted with the Master of the said ship, to trade withal; so that they

they find themselves well warranted to demand satisfaction by the Authority of the Original Factors.

To the 65. Article; We say, that no such man had any Commission from Jamaica; but we have heard that such a person had obtained a *Portugal Commission*, and did Plunder English Ships, and all Vessels that he took; but durst never go into Jamaica for that Colonel Doyly, the Governour of That Place, gave Orders to all Men of War to apprehend him, for his Insolence to a Vessel call'd, *The Blessing of London*.

Ans.
65.

Cornelius de Lincourt, hath presented to their Lordships a Pretense. *Art. 66.*
memorial of Goods, that his Father Jacob de Lincourt deceased, left in the Island of St Christopher, on the 5th of April, 1655, which have been detained by him that commands for the King of England in the same Island; under pretense, that there ought to be a recovery made upon them, for the losses which the English pretend to have suffered by the said Cornelius de Lincourt during the late War with England; because he had taken some of their Buildings: And forasmuch as the Commissioners established over the said goods, to wit, Captain William Treslgem, Captain Samuel Wintryw, and Master William Jordan, have declared that the Goods of the deceased are in their custody; and of what Value they are, according to the accompt of Sugars, and Indico, which they have Esteemed at 306100^l. of Sugar, and 750^l. of Indico, he demands Restitution with Indemnity.

To the 66. Article; If the complainant have Right, he must seek it upon the Island, by course of Justice, and his pretence ought not to be admitted against our Nation untill that be denied Him.

Ans.
66.

Leonard Johnson, formerly Master of the ship called the Pretense.
Martin Art. 67.

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Martinus of Rossum, of *Middleburgh*, hath represented to the States an *Authentick Copy Translated out of English*, being in effect, a Declaration of the Governour for the KING of Great Brittain in *Jamaica*, by which it is testified that the said *Leonard Johnson* Arrived the 16th of December, 1661. in that Harbour, with his ship and Company, in a miserable condition, having no more money then 50. Ryalls of Eight, to supply their necessities, he therefore obtained leave to sell 30 Negroes; but afterwards desiring leave to sell all the rest of the Negroes he had, it was refused him, and he had his *Pass-port* to be gone: But notwithstanding, after his sailing from thence, the 18th of February 1662. he returned thither again, by mischance, two dayes after, and was presently Bordered by some Seamen belonging to his Majesties Frigate, called the *Diamond*, commanded by Captain *Richard Whiting*, according to the Instructions of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, Lord High Admiral of England: But the Governour having put all under a Guard, caused the ship to be visited, and finding that the said *Leonard Johnson* in the sale of his Negroes, had not exceeded the Number that was allowed him, and because there was no more found in his ship then 260. pound, of which 218. pounds was carried to the Governour, and 50. Negroes, who were rated at 478. pounds Sterling, which summe being added to the 218. pounds, makes in all the summe of 696. pounds Sterling, which the said Governour did remit to his Royall Highness, or to his Order.

Answ.
67.

To the 67. Article; The Admission of the complainants Ship first to *Jamaica*, was a noble excess of charity in the Governour, who took upon him to dispence with the Law, to supply the complainants needs; That the taking of the ship afterwards, was what the Captain might, and ought to do by Law, and his Duty; And if the complainant had any thing restored him, he owes thanks for that, and ought not to complain, that a part was detained, when the whole was Legally confiscable for his

his trading with our Plantations, contrary to the Act of Navigation.

All the Interested in the ship named the *St. John*, of which *Leven Kachlaer* of *Trevere* in *Zealand* was Master, do complain that the said ship departing from *Trevere* in the month of *January*, 1662. Bound for *France*, was met near the Coast of *England*, by a *Fregat* Commanded by *Captain Jacob Vangaber*, who made himself master of the said ship on the 29th of *January*, 1662. and carried her to *Rye* in *England*.

Pretense.
Arti. 68.

See this
Answ. p.
60.

It is further represented, that *Bartolomew de Jager*, of *Middleburgh*, Master of the ship called the *Fortune*, (a Vessel of 150. Tun, or thereabouts) departed from *Middleburgh*, April 2^d 1657. with the said ship and lading, consisting of 450. Quintalls (measure of *France*) of salt, of *St Martin*. Twelve pieces of *Aquavite* of *Rochel*, which were laden at *Rochel*, by *Christian Denis*, and *Maquet*, and belonging (as it appears by the Bills of Lading) to *Regnier Martensse*, and *Jacob Lievens*, Merchants of *Middleburgh*, to go for *Nieuport*; and that being Arriv'd upon the 5th of the same month, before the Harbour of that Town, at break of day he came to an Anchour, and that early in the morning, Three ships of the Parliament of *England* came up directly to him, namely Two of the Squadron of Vice-Admiral *Goodson*, who lay before *Orford*, and the third coming from the West, who approaching the said Vessel, made several shot at her, so that the Master, and his men were fain to leave the ship to save their lives; having first nailed his Sea-brief to the main-mast, to shew that both ship and goods were free. He did also cause to be planted a white flagg, joyning with it One of the Prince of *Orange's*, to notifie that all was free; But this signified little, although the said *Lievens* had also given to understand that the ship was his; for the men of the said Parliament Vessel came up notwithstanding with their Shallops to the said ship the *Fortune*, under protection of their Cannon, and

Pretense.
Arti. 69.

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took away *Anchors, Cordage, Sails, Cable, &c.* and set fire at last both to *ship and lading.*

Answer To the 69. *Article*, we say, That *Vice-Admiral Goodson* Commanded no *Squadron of Ships* in the Year, 1662. and therefore if any thing was done of what is complained at that time, it must be done by some other *Nation.*

Pretense. *Hierosmus Cornelissen* of *Flushing*, declareth likewise, that
Art. 70. he departed from *Flushing*, on the 17th of *May* 1657. under the *envoy* of *John Thyssen* for *Ossend*, laden with *bay-salt*; and that about two Leagues from the Town of *Ossend*, two *Fregats* came up to him, the one Commanded by *Captain Lambert*, and the other by *Captain Groff*, the latter of which pillaged him: But however the said *Captain* promising that he would restore the whole to him, provided he would give him a *Declaration* that he had not been *damified* by him; which the said *Cornelissen* consented to; but after the giving thereof, he could get no more of him then nine
See for the Answer to the Pretenses 70, 71, 72. *Livres de gros*: His losse amounting (besides that) to 13
in pa. 60. *Livres*, 16 *Solz*, and 9 *Deniers de gros*; and that of his man to four *Livres de gros*, of which he could not obtain *Restitution.*

Pretense. All the *Interested* in the 19 *ships* that went from *Flushing*
Arti. 71. the 6th of *August*, 1656. under the *Convoy* of *Captain John Tyssen*, do represent that the said *ships* being Arrived near *Blanchenburgh*, did there meet 6 or 7 *English Vessels*, who attacked them, being laden with *Wine, Brandy and Salt*, and fired upon them furiously, took and sunk 5 or 6, so that there Arrived at *Ossend* but 13, or 14.

Pretense. *Cornelius Janssen, Peter Bogart, John Andreesen*, Masters
Arti. 72. of *ships* dwelling at *Middleburgh*, and *Flushing*, do Remonstrate, That sailing in the Year, 1659. with their *ships* and
Mer-

Merchandizes which were not *Contrabanda*, towards *Ossend*, were driven back by certain ships in such manner, that they were constrained to return to the place from whence they departed, and where they were *freighted* which did them a great deal of *wrong*, and they have reason to demand to be *Indemnified*.

The ship named the *Town and Country Adjacent*, belonging to the *West India Company of the Chamber of Groninghen*, was taken by the *English* in the *Channel*, with the *Merchandizes* thereunto belonging, and *Depending*. Pretense. *Artic. 73.*

When we know the *Captain* that took her, and *Ans. 73.* time when, and where any *claims* hath formerly been made, an *Answer* shall be given.

FINIS
